

Bush Kin Will Spend Christmas in Armenia... President-elect George Bush, 35, and his family...

John F. Kennedy Jr. will be in the office of Manhattan District Attorney Robert M. Morgenthau...

The 19-year-old actress in Baltimore has been released from a rehabilitation center...

Rudolf Nureyev has been named artistic director for the Paris Opera...

THE COUGARS... HIDEAWAY... JONAS MEYER...

WHEELS... 1984... 1985... 1986...

Page 18 FOR MORE CLASSIFIED

QUICKLY AND EASILY IN THE HERALD TRIBUNE

AMERICA... THE BOOK OF PSALMS... BUSINESS/FINANCE...

AFRICA... NEW ZEALAND... LEAST

MONDAY SPORTS FOOTBALL RESULTS

See Page 11

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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PARIS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1988

ESTABLISHED 1887

Oilers Eliminate Browns in NFL Playoffs



Tony Zendejas, the Houston kicker, celebrating his fourth-quarter field goal, which gave the Oilers a winning edge in their 24-23 victory over Cleveland in the American Football Conference wild-card game.

New Hope for Detecting Plastic Bombs

Neutron Screening Device Outstrips X-Rays in Tests at U.S. Airports

By Philip J. Hilts... WASHINGTON — Airlines have no reliable method of detecting plastic explosives in luggage...

hidden plastic bombs can elude even such searches. The new machine, called a thermal neutron device...

They are composed of light elements such as nitrogen, carbon, hydrogen and oxygen...

Progress on detectors was slow until the Federal Aviation Administration, at the behest of Congress...

The plastic explosives that have been used by terrorists to blow up planes in recent years...

In recent cases in which planes have been knocked out of the air by explosions...

Plastic explosives are so-called because they are pliable — their components being just stable enough to be moved around without much danger of going off.

The explosion is started when a tiny explosive detonator, which may be no bigger than a match, is set off by a small electrical current...

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Defense Department's former top counterterrorism official said Sunday that "circumstantial evidence and precedent" suggested that the Syrian government might have been behind the destruction of Pan American World Airways Flight 103.

Aviation experts have not ruled out flaws in the aircraft as a cause of the Pan Am crash.

The Israeli foreign minister, that the crash was definitely the work of terrorists, Mr. Revell said on CBS television.

A British jury convicted a Jordanian-born Palestinian, Nezar Hindawi, on Oct. 24, 1986, of an unsuccessful attempt to use his girlfriend to smuggle a bomb aboard an El Al jet.

Noel Koch, a former deputy assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs under President Ronald Reagan, said circumstantial evidence in the crash pointed to a bomb.

Mr. Koch said the bombing might have been carried out by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, a hard-line, Syrian-backed splinter group in the PLO that opposes a negotiated settlement.

Mr. Revell of the FBI said that radical factions of the PLO could be considered prime suspects in the case if in fact the plane was downed by a bomb.

Mr. Hindawi, a member of Mr. Shamir's rightist Likud group, told Foreign Ministry executive staffers that Israel's two main goals were to prevent the creation of a Palestinian state and to formulate peace initiatives to counter a PLO diplomatic offensive.

Speaking on ABC television, he said the incident could have been triggered by the U.S. decision to open talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Mr. Koch said the bombing might have been carried out by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, a hard-line, Syrian-backed splinter group in the PLO that opposes a negotiated settlement.

He identified the groups as the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command and the May 15 Organization, another radical faction of the PLO.

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Kiosk

French Girls May Be Freed

BEIRUT (AP) — Relatives of two French girls held captive by Palestinian guerrillas for more than a year met with a representative of the kidnapers Sunday and were told the girls would be released.

MONDAY Q&A



Cyrus Reza Pahlavi, son of the shah of Iran, discusses his aspirations to regain the Peacock throne.

General News

The oldest complete copy of the Book of Psalms, found in Egypt, may be the oldest bound book.

Business/Finance

The U.S. tobacco industry is fighting back against a proliferation of state and local anti-smoking laws.

There Are No Strangers Among 'New Faces' in Bush Cabinet

By David Hoffman... WASHINGTON — With the choice of Elizabeth Hanford Dole as the next U.S. labor secretary...

He has yet to name his energy secretary or leading anti-drug official.

None of the nominees was a stranger to Mr. Bush. Asked Saturday about his pledge to pick new faces, Mr. Bush said, "The fact that somebody has had experience should not rule her face or her face into an 'old face' category."

For the most part, members of the Bush cabinet have been selected from the Republican political establishment.

In making his appointments, Mr. Bush has signaled some important differences with Mr. Reagan.

He appears to be making a political calculation that he can enlarge the Reagan voter coalition.

Although during the presidential campaign Mr. Bush promised "wholesale change" and "new faces," his nominees are familiar faces.

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With the choice Saturday of Mrs. Dole, Mr. Bush has filled 15 of the 17 cabinet and cabinet-level posts, as well as choosing the leaders of several other important agencies.

While white men dominate Mr. Bush's choices, he has taken pains to nominate representatives of other groups.

He has yet to name his energy secretary or leading anti-drug official.

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Will History's Demons Spare Hirohito?

By Susan Chira... TOKYO — In the three months Emperor Hirohito has been gravely ill, there is one question few Japanese have asked or answered: How will his reign be remembered?

In today's affluent, powerful Japan, there are few reminders, either in daily life or school textbooks, of the convulsions of militarism and the privations of defeat that shadowed the first two decades after he became emperor in 1926.

But outside the country, bitter memories of Japan as conqueror are not so easily dismissed. And as Japan wields more power, the question of how the Japanese see their past — and how they teach it — is more important.

Japanese textbooks on the whole devote little space to the dark side of modern history. The most widely used textbooks offer a chronological recitation of dates and facts, with little interpretation or analysis of how militarists grew to dominate Japan or why Japan embarked on its colonization of Asia.

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More U.S. Abortions Tied to Fetus's Sex

By Gina Kolata... NEW YORK — In a major shift in medical attitudes and practices, many doctors are providing prenatal diagnoses to pregnant women who want to abort a fetus solely on the basis of its sex.

Even doctors who will not provide the service themselves will often tell women where to go for diagnoses on the sex of fetuses.

Typically, women who are from ethnic groups in which males are particularly prized want to abort female fetuses and try again for males.

Doctors say they very rarely determine the sex of a fetus for medical reasons.

Although most medical geneticists — the doctors who do prenatal testing — do not advertise their policies on sex selection, U.S. national surveys in 1973 and 1988 by social scientists and medical and ethics researchers indicate that the percentage of geneticists who approve of prenatal diagnosis for sex selection rose from 1 percent in 1973 to nearly 20 percent in 1988.

Geneticists say that the reasons for this change in attitude are the increased availability of diagnostic technologies, a growing disinclination of doctors to be paternalistic and decide what they think is best for patients, and an increasing tendency for patients to ask for the tests.

Some doctors are quite open about their willingness to assist in the sex selection of babies.

Dr. Michael A. Roth, an obstetrician in Detroit, said he saw no reason to object to sex selection. He will do prenatal diagnosis or refer patients elsewhere for it, and then do abortions if the women request them.

"I have no ethical problems with it, absolutely not," he said. "I think that abortion should be available on demand."

Doctors who decline to do abortions for sex selection but perform abortions for other reasons "are selectively picking out who they want to do them on and who not," Dr. Platt said. "I haven't turned anybody down."

Other doctors hide their willingness to assist women with sex selection because they fear adverse publicity. One geneticist, who runs a large prenatal See ABORT, Page 2

Even doctors who will not provide the service themselves will often tell women where to go for diagnoses on the sex of fetuses.

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CHRISTMAS BLESSING — Pope John Paul II, giving his traditional holiday address. "Urbi et Orbi" (to the city and the world), from the central balcony of St. Peter's Basilica in Rome on Sunday. Thousands of people were on hand to hear the pope appeal for more assistance to Soviet Armenian earthquake victims and for intensified scientific research in the battle against AIDS. Page 3.

WORLD BRIEFS

Shah's Son Sees Monarchy as the Way to Democracy in Iran

As the 10th anniversary of the Iranian revolution approaches, Cyrus Reza Pahlavi, 28, son of the Shah of Iran, discussed his aspirations to regain the Peacock throne with Barry James of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. Aren't you out of touch with reality to be thinking of a restoration of the monarchy?

A. No. Spain is a good example of how the institution of monarchy could come to the service of a country like Iran. I think it would be a viable option, but I would leave it to the Iranian people to decide.

Q. Hasn't that repression and corruption undermined the credibility of the monarchy in Iran?

A. I am not condoning acts of violence or cases of corruption. Of course there are cases that one has to address. But there is a great difference in suggesting there were cases of repression and suggesting that repression and torture and execution were the policy of the state. They weren't.

Q. But after a revolution like Iran's, isn't the monarchy irrelevant?

Q. Wouldn't a restoration of the monarchy touch off a civil war?

A. We would not be arbitrary rulers or executioners. We would not hang Khomeini from a tree; let him have a trial. We are talking about law and justice and morality. We are never going to succeed if we preach revenge and violence.

Q. What makes you think people would accept your vision?

A. Most of the people who contested my father's government were not actually trying to change the whole regime. They wanted political reform, liberalization, a guarantee the constitution would be implemented. It was only in the last months that everything suddenly collapsed.

Q. Where did he go wrong?

A. He went too far too fast and snatched the elastic of society. It was important that our country move ahead in order to remain self-sufficient in today's world. I'd agree that some of the traditional values were more than often undermined. But you shouldn't go to the extreme of thinking the position of the clergy is valid. How can you have progress and modernism if women are still treated as second-class citizens? How can you aspire to freedom if feudalism still prevails? Q. So what would you do? A. Restore the march toward progress, bearing in mind this time the importance of institutions. Q. That day must be pretty remote? A. No. I think it is near. This regime is on the way down. It has completely lost legitimacy at home and we have seen severe internal struggles among the rulers. They have even started executing elements within their own system.

Q. Why do you believe the Iranians would call on you?

A. What makes you think we wouldn't have support from the various factions inside Iran? People everywhere are demanding a democratic say in their government. Look at the election of Miss Bhutto in Pakistan. Why should Iran be different? My goal is to see that democracy has a chance.

Tower Hints at Cut in Military Forces

NEW YORK (Reuters) — John G. Tower, the U.S. secretary of defense-designate, hinted Sunday that U.S. military manpower might be cut rather than aims to meet budget restraints.

Soviet Aide Sees Exiled Afghan King

ROME (NYT) — A senior Soviet official met here Saturday with the exiled king of Afghanistan, Mohammed Zahir Shah, and said later that he had asked him to take part in talks on forming a broad-based Afghan government.

Palestinians and Shiites Call Truce

BEIRUT (NYT) — Palestinian guerrillas and Lebanese Shiite Muslim militiamen have announced an agreement to end three years of fighting and resolve their differences peacefully.

Only 4 U.S. Arms Makers in Probe

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The Defense Department said that only four major arms makers were under investigation for illicit possession of secret government documents, not the eight that a Pentagon investigator had identified.

For the Record

A wave of 16 Christmas killings has made this year the bloodiest in New York City's history; there have been 1,846 homicides to date. Four persons were killed Christmas morning, bringing the number of recorded killings since Friday to 16. The previous record for homicides in this year's presidential election. It was the lowest since 1924, when it was 43 percent to 49 percent, depending on the source of the estimate.

Flaws in Aircraft Are Not Ruled Out In Pan Am Disaster

By Michael Wines. WASHINGTON — Several aviation officials have indicated that it is far too early to dismiss mechanical or structural flaws as a cause of the midair disintegration of a Pan Am Boeing 747 jetliner.

Various possible problems — from severe cracks or corrosion to a buildup of jet fuel fumes — could lead to an explosion or break-up like the events that caused the Boeing 747 jet to plunge from 31,000 feet into the Scottish village of Lockerbie on Wednesday, they said.



GUERRILLAS FREE FILIPINOS — Sergeants Pedro Sabado, left, and Feliciano Bonifacio with their families after being freed by the Communist guerrillas movement Sunday near the town of Abinoman, where they and three other soldiers were captured Sept. 25. All six were released as Christmas truce called by the government and the rebels reportedly were holding.

U.S.-Europe Air Bookings Seem Unaffected by Crash

NEW YORK (AP) — The crash of a Pan Am jetliner in Scotland appears to have had little effect on airline bookings to Europe, travel agents and spokesmen for air carriers say. Pamela Hanlon, a Pan American World Airways spokeswoman, said the airline had not seen any change in the level of bookings or cancellations, on its flights to Europe since the crash Wednesday.

Libya Asks Inspection of Arms Plant

ROME — Libya is ready to accept international inspection of an alleged chemical arms plant, Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti said over the weekend. In a message to Secretary of State George P. Shultz on Saturday, Mr. Andreotti said Major Abdal Salam Jalloud, second in command to Colonel Muammar Qaddafi, the Libyan leader, assured him during a recent visit to Rome that Libya would participate in a conference in Paris next month on banning such weapons.

SCREEN: Tighter Security

(Continued from page 1) material, including lead, almost as if it were not there. Lee Grödnitz, a professor of physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a consultant for Federal Aviation Administration on the detection of explosives, said the device was by far the best ever developed for airport detection and was nearly ready to be put into practical use.

HISTORY: How Will the Reign of Emperor Hirohito Be Remembered?

(Continued from page 1) description, we'd lose our pride in the past. Ministry officials are buffeted between Asian neighbors, who resent what they see as the whitewashing of Japanese history, and conservative voices within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, who believe that the victors wrote the history books and that it is thus for

China Hesitates

(Continued from page 1) dignities and decide major policy issues. But despite Mr. Deng's world renown, inflation and corruption within the Communist Party — which have accompanied the economic changes — have taken a toll on his prestige and authority. Particularly in the cities, people speak openly of his advanced age and the need for younger leaders.

DENG: China Hesitates

(Continued from page 1) His economic program, launched in the aftermath of the devastating Cultural Revolution of 1966-76, gained widespread support, particularly in the countryside, where 80 percent of the Chinese live. The changes first focused on agriculture. As the program developed in the decade after Mao Zedong's death, it aimed more broadly to transform the inefficient, centralized state-controlled economy into one that reacts to market demands and uses capitalist management techniques while maintaining many socialist characteristics.

ISRAEL: A Shamir Peace Plan

(Continued from page 1) international Middle East peace conference. "I don't know whether this is realistic or just figurative, simply to stir the imagination," said Mr. Peres. The new coalition is opposed to talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization. A majority in the new government opposes an international conference and views plans for one as a plot to force Israel to give up the occupied Arab territories in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.

ABORT: Sex of Fetus Is Factor

(Continued from page 1) diagnosis clinic, said he would do the diagnosis for sex selection if a woman requested it, but asked that his name not be used because his group wanted to maintain its "pro-life image." Even doctors who refuse to assist in sex selection say they have been misled by women who give false reasons for wanting prenatal diagnosis and then terminate their pregnancies because the fetus was not of the sex they wanted.

Chinese Mob Clashes With African Students

BEIJING — Chinese demonstrators marched Sunday through the eastern city of Nanjing and surrounded a railroad station where African college students sought refuge after racial tensions erupted into a public disturbance, witnesses said. The incident apparently was a reaction to a dispute between African and other foreign college students, which ended in a fight and rumors that a Chinese had been killed. The African students were being protected by police, witnesses said.

Russians Resupplying Mir

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union launched a cargo-carrying spacecraft on Sunday toward the permanently manned Mir space station, the Tass news agency said. The supplies will be used to continue the research mission of the three remaining cosmonauts aboard Mir.

Iran Government Told To Discharge Illiterates

NICOSIA — Literates working in Iranian government offices will be sacked unless they start learning to read and write soon, the Iranian news agency IRNA, monitored here, said on Saturday. It quoted a provincial head of the national literacy campaign as saying the cabinet had told government offices to expel illiterates by March 21.

Presumed Lost, A Son Survives

OKLAHOMA CITY — A father received a Christmas present he will not soon forget on Saturday when he learned that his son, first identified as among the victims of the Pan Am crash in Scotland, was alive and well. "I feel like a million pounds have been lifted off my shoulders," said John Wittman, of Oklahoma City.

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BRIEFS

in Military Forces
G. Tower, the U.S. secretary of defense, said...

xiled Afghan King
The official news Saturday said...

igns Call Truce
guerrillas and Lebanese Shiite Muslims...

Makers in Probe
The Defense Department said...

Investigative Service, John F....

has made this year the bloodiest...

ers hoping to fly to Tangier...

ices will be closed...

Australia, Bahamas, Brazil,...

Madagascar, Nepal,...

cept: Afghanistan,...

French troops shot...

Sex of Fetus Is Fact...

AMERICAN TOPICS

Navy Inquiry Shows Anti-Minority Bias

In a remarkably candid self-assessment, Richard Halloran reports in The New York Times...

The inquiry, ordered by the chief of naval operations, Admiral Carlisle A. H. Frost...

Among enlisted men, more blacks and Hispanics were in non-technical ranks...

The board of inquiry, made up of 24 white and minority naval personnel...

Short Takes

Although the number of drive-in movie theaters has declined...

About 10,000 people are taking part in the three-day "primitive" deer-hunting season...

A new public school dress code in Baltimore bars intermediate and high-school pupils...

Notes About People

President Ronald Reagan, who has said on occasion that "hard work never hurt anybody..."

Representative Barney Frank, a Massachusetts Democrat widely recognized as a leading liberal...

Arthur Higbee



Japanese parliament members dozing during the all-night session that enacted a major tax overhaul.

Japan Tax Law May Push Up Inflation

Agence France-Press

TOKYO — A sweeping tax overhaul that has become law is expected to push the Japanese inflation rate up by about one percent next year...

Victory for Takeshita

Susan Chira of The New York Times reported earlier from Tokyo: The tax measures were adopted Saturday night after a 26-hour parliamentary session...

The officials said that the changes were also aimed at boosting domestic consumption to help shrink the trade surplus...

ers will want to clear out inventory before the sales tax takes effect...

Mr. Takeshita, visibly tired after an overnight filibuster by opposition legislators, rose and bowed to his ruling party colleagues...

In Japan, politicians vote by walking up to the speaker's podium and handing in their ballots...

The tax overhaul, which consists of six separate bills, has been Mr. Takeshita's domestic political priority...

to shepherd the bills through parliament while opposition legislators clamored for a full investigation into a stock-trading scandal...

The scandal toppled both the finance minister, Kiichi Miyazawa, and a leading businessman, Hisashi Shinto...

Along with income-tax cuts, the overhaul will cut high taxes on many luxury items...

The changes will gradually cut taxes on such items as liquor, automobiles, electrical appliances...

A New Bipartisan Consensus

In U.S. Foreign Policy, Confrontation Appears to Wane

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON — A bipartisan spirit appears to be returning to U.S. foreign policy after two decades of partisan confrontation...

At a conference in Bermuda a few days after the election this year, the speaker of the Democratic-controlled House, Jim Wright of Texas...

He noted the absence of any significant clash on foreign policy issues between the two parties' presidential nominees in the campaign...

The agreement on Namibia that was signed last week may reduce contention on southern Africa...

After the bills were passed, Mr. Takeshita announced the appointment of Tatsuji Murayama as finance minister...

Along with income-tax cuts, the overhaul will cut high taxes on many luxury items...

The changes will gradually cut taxes on such items as liquor, automobiles, electrical appliances...

that the new possibilities had opened up partly because of "the disappearance of old illusions."

The 1988 election, he said, destroyed the Democrats' hopes that they would more or less automatically regain the White House...

There was angry talk among Republicans — echoed in a farewell speech by Mr. Reagan this month — that Democrats in Congress were unconstitutionally preventing the president from fulfilling his foreign policy responsibilities...

One major reason for the changing atmosphere stems from changes in Moscow. Since Vietnam, Republicans and Democrats have debated the wisdom of various tactics to contain Soviet moves in different parts of the world...

Some prominent figures in Washington think that it would be a mistake to trust the Soviet leader too much. Others agree with the majority of Americans...

The potential for rebuilding the kind of bipartisanship that marked the Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy years will be tested, no doubt, early in Mr. Bush's term...

Representative Les Aspin of Wisconsin, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, said...

Others saw more symbolism. "The intention is that we measure and weigh what we've done, and try to improve," said Silvio Ocampo, chief Managua city planner.

In Nicaragua, A Present Worth Weighting For

New York Times Service

MANAGUA — If you work for the government, what does it mean when the president sends you a scale for Christmas?

More than 100 officials are pondering that question. Each received a boxed bathroom scale from President Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

Recipients interpreted the gift in various ways. Roberto Saez, an education ministry aide, said: "It's a reminder that you and your kids should watch your weight."

Victoriano Atencia, director of the National Adult Education Program, said: "This is a very important gift, because we companions need to be in shape to order to confront any aggression."

"The gift has made me think, and I've decided to begin exercising," Others saw more symbolism. "The intention is that we measure and weigh what we've done, and try to improve," said Silvio Ocampo, chief Managua city planner.

Pope's Christmas Plea Cites Quake and AIDS

By Clyde Haberman

ROME — Pope John Paul II delivered a Christmas appeal Sunday for more assistance to Soviet Armenian earthquake victims and for intensified scientific research in the battle against AIDS.

The pope issued the plea in his annual Christmas message, "Urbi et Orbi" (to the city and the world), and later offered brief season's greetings in 45 languages.

As usual, John Paul spoke from the central balcony of St. Peter's Basilica, addressing thousands of people who jammed the immense square, gently warmed by a sun that peered over one of its two colonnaded arcs.

They were a mixture of the deeply pious and the merely curious. The pope's true audience, for his remarks were carried on live and delayed telecasts to millions of viewers in 30 countries.

"The poor," he said, "under every label, old and new, have a place in the mystery of Christmas — those suffering and dying of hunger, the rejected, the disinherited, refugees, the victims of hatred, of wars, of natural disasters."

He said he specifically had in mind the victims of the recent earthquake in Armenia, who are buried under the debris, keeping anxious watch at the bedside of the injured in hospitals or struggling against the cold and the bad weather, without a roof under which to seek shelter for themselves and their children.

An Ancient Copy of Psalms: The Oldest Book?

By Alan Cowell

CAIRO — A book discovered in a child's grave south of Cairo is the oldest complete copy of the Book of Psalms ever found and possibly the world's oldest book...

It was not the first time that the pope had spoken emotionally about AIDS. On his trip to the United States last year, he hugged a 4-year-old victim in San Francisco...

They were charged 15,000 Vietnamese dong for the third girl, 20,000 dong for the fourth, 25,000 for the fifth and 30,000 for sixth.

Although the Communist rulers are trying to crack down on big families to ease widespread poverty, couples such as Mr. Kinh and Mrs. Trinh find themselves under pressure from older relatives who believe that big families are better than small ones...

While that represents an improvement over the more than 3 percent growth rate before the birth-control program began, officials said the rate must drop further, especially in the rural areas where people are more resistant than urban dwellers to the birth-control program.

According to state publications, the population growth has posed a series of problems from malnutrition to unemployment.

Vietnamese Resisting Birth Control

By Keith B. Richburg

HANOI — Nguyen Khac Kinh and his wife, Ha Thi Trinh, desperately wanted to have a boy to carry on the family name and appease their elders...

but they were a fortune for Mr. Kinh, a government worker. Then last month came an even more severe blow. The family had its monthly rice subsidy slashed by nearly two-thirds as punishment for their seventh child.

Although the Communist rulers are trying to crack down on big families to ease widespread poverty, couples such as Mr. Kinh and Mrs. Trinh find themselves under pressure from older relatives who believe that big families are better than small ones...

While that represents an improvement over the more than 3 percent growth rate before the birth-control program began, officials said the rate must drop further, especially in the rural areas where people are more resistant than urban dwellers to the birth-control program.

According to state publications, the population growth has posed a series of problems from malnutrition to unemployment.

According to the article and statistics supplied by the country's Center for Population Studies, Vietnam faces an even greater demographic crisis. By the year 2000, the birth rate is expected to double even if population growth remains unchanged because of the number of women who will be entering child-bearing years...

U.K. Defers Policy Shift On Terror

By Craig R. Whitney

LONDON — The government has decided not to comply with last month's ruling by the European Court of Human Rights that British law permitting the police to detain suspected terrorists for up to seven days was a violation of the European Convention on Human Rights.

The British law is aimed mainly at terrorism in Northern Ireland, and affects mostly suspects of the outlawed Irish Republican Army. The government's decision is not related to the Pan Am crash Wednesday.

Home Secretary Douglas Hurd told Parliament last week that rather than comply, Britain would derogate, or withdraw, from the applicable sections of the convention until it decided on its final policy.

The applicable articles of the human rights convention provide that anyone arrested by the police must be brought "promptly" before a judicial officer, and be assured of the right to appeal to a court for release. Article 15 allows signatories to derogate "in time of war or other public emergency threatening the life of the nation."

Britain argues that IRA terrorism is such a threat. Last month, the government introduced a Prevention of Terrorism bill extending existing law that allows the home secretary to extend the normal pre-arrest detention period of 48 hours by up to five additional days.

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AMONG THE VOICES — President-elect and Mrs. George Bush, singing along with the rest of the congregation at the Nineteenth Street Baptist Church in Washington on Christmas Day.

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INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Threats and Warnings

All that is certain about the horrible air crash in Scotland is that everyone on board died...

An alert was also sent to all embassy security officials in Moscow, news of the warning was posted on a bulletin board...

Almost Certain Futility

The striking thing about the newly seated Israeli government is how poorly it appears to represent the views of the Israeli people...

peace efforts are based — of exchanging territory for peace, is to hold both these key posts for the life of this government...

African-Americans Now

There is healthy archaeology in Jesse Jackson's belief that blacks now want to be called African-Americans...

"Mexican-American." A barrio dweller, eager to assert himself and to tell the larger society "I count," would probably say "Chicano..."

Other Comment

Easy Outrage After the Crash
The disaster is haunted by an account of events that say it need not have happened...

Sri Lanka Needs the Indians
Sri Lanka's new prime minister, Ranasinghe Premadasa, shares with his Marxist JVP opponents...



OPINION

Why Didn't They Tell The Public?

By Richard Cohen

WEST PALM BEACH, Florida — On Dec. 5, the U.S. government received a tip that a bomb would be placed on a Pan Am flight from Frankfurt to the United States...

The Whistle-Blowers Are Making a Difference

By Flora Lewis

LONDON — There has always been dim talk of peace, probably since dim prehistory when people first organized to fight each other...

of its inauguration, it will surely be a quite different system. It has lost all its crusading force...

parties have come to function only as machines, while people are looking for "somewhere to belong"...

For a Superpower-Free Zone in Central Europe

By Joanne Landy

NEW YORK — Mikhail Gorbachev's dramatic announcement of arms cutbacks has left United States analysts grappling with Lenin's old question...

interventionism, redress the economic imbalance with the Third World and strengthen East Europeans opposed to Soviet occupation...

West Germany, which would leave NATO, and East Germany, Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, all of which would leave the Warsaw Pact...

Housing the Homeless: Where's the Money, Jack?

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Maybe 1989 will be the year when Americans remain interested in the homeless even when the weather turns pleasant...

adventurous and busy mind — two different things. He has shown an involvement in the inner cities that lasts beyond election day...

for us, slowly: Where's the money, Jack? He has a lot of people around the country, a Rainbow Coalition of his own...

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Bread or Work

LONDON — For several weeks several hundred men, styling themselves the "unemployed of London," have been parading the streets with epigrammatic banners...

1913: Railroad Remedy

NEW YORK — The Herald says: "That the railroad rate question is the one great topic in business and commercial circles the news columns of the Herald testify..."

the railroad situation can easily be remedied. The Interstate Commerce Commission has a sick patient on its hands...

1938: Speeches in Lima

LIMA — Following unanimous adoption of the Declaration of Lima the eighth Pan-American Conference closed its plenary session with a series of speeches...

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

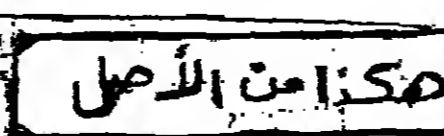
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China to Raise Taxes in Bid to Check Inflation

BEIJING — China announced new measures on Sunday to combat record inflation, including higher taxes and tighter budget controls. The measures were likely to at least partly address concerns of foreign investors, who have been worried by China's accelerating inflation. The finance minister, Wang Bingqian, was quoted by Xinhua, the official news agency, as saying that the government would strive to keep next year's budget deficit "at least below this year's figure and then proceed to reduce the deficit to the minimum."

Mr. Wang told officials at a national financial conference: "China is faced with a stark financial situation in the next couple of years because of inflation."

He said that budgetary expenditure was rising too fast and revenue too slowly. "The shortage of funds is becoming more and more serious," he added.

Prices rose by a year-on-year 30.3 percent in major Chinese cities in November.

Calling for efforts to achieve a balance in state revenue and expenditure after deficits in all of the past nine years, Mr. Wang said taxes would be increased and investment cut. He did not give details.

The government would tighten its control over central, provincial and local budgets, he said.

Analysts in Hong Kong said that a slowing of inflation in China was important in order to reassure investors that the Chinese economy is not running out of control and to curb the prices of materials used in joint venture projects.

China's official press had said earlier that government anti-inflation measures, including tough credit policies and orders to stop capital construction, have been widely evaded or ignored.

Mr. Wang said the government would try to raise the share of state revenue in national income from nearly 20 percent this year to 28 percent in 1989. It was 31.9 percent in 1979.

Next year's additional funds would be used mainly for price and wage reforms and the development of agriculture, education and science.

Under no circumstances could the extra government revenue be used for paying additional staff bonuses, giving bonuses and gifts, or buying cars and "extravagant equipment" such as air-conditioners, Mr. Wang said.

Detailing ways in which state control of the economy had shrunk since China's reform policies were launched in 1979, Mr. Wang said money and bank credit outside the state budget rose to 227 billion yuan (\$60.99 billion) from 45.3 billion yuan last year.

In a speech that was unusually gloomy in tone, the minister said last year's budget deficit totaled 8 billion yuan. This year's figure was not available.

(Reuters, IHT)



Club Med on Tangohunda Bay, part of the new Huatulco resort complex that is expected to be as busy as Cancun and Acapulco.

'The Big One': Mexico's Latest Place in the Sun

By Larry Rohter
New York Times Service
HUATULCO, Mexico — Along 22 miles of beaches, fishermen still mend nets and turtles go ashore to lay eggs. But construction of hotels, marinas and golf courses has begun, and within a few years this fledgling resort on Mexico's southern Pacific coast is likely to be as busy as Cancun and Acapulco.

Already, a fully functioning Club Med, the largest in the Western Hemisphere, commands a view of the tranquil green-hued waters of Tangohunda Bay—and a view of the cranes and work crews across the bay at what will soon be the 345-room Sheraton and 310-room Veramar hotels.

When the last touches are put on the project, Huatulco is expected to have 26,750 hotel rooms and provide diversion for two million visitors a year.

"This is the big one," said the former minister of tourism, Antonio Enriquez Savignac, who attended formal dedication ceremonies here last month. "We've done a lot of other projects, but never anything quite like this."

The Mexican government's decision to undertake so large and costly a resort development in the midst of the country's worst recession in 50 years offers eloquent testimony to the importance that the former administration of Miguel de la Madrid attached to tourism.

After several years of benign neglect, tourism is again recognized as a convenient and expedient source of jobs and much-needed dollars. In fact, though most of Mexico has been undergoing a period of austerity in recent years, the travel industry has been booming.

Under a government policy that encourages tourism, the number of foreign visitors has in-

creased by more than 50 percent since 1982, solidifying tourism's status as Mexico's second-biggest foreign exchange earner after oil. Mexico expects 5.7 million tourists, 80 percent of them Americans, to spend just under \$2.5 billion this year, compared with 5.4 million visitors in 1987 who spent \$2.35 billion.

The 1988 figures would have averaged more, diversifying its destinations and work on bringing first-time visitors back again and again.

Intent on securing its place in a competitive market, Mexico has taken steps that, while cheered abroad, have been politically unpopular at home. Regulations on air and bus

ates new points of departure for American visitors to Mexican resorts.

Hard pressed for capital, the Mexican government has also turned to debt-equity swaps to generate investment flows. Some 35 swap operations have produced more than \$400 million in tourist investment, accounting for the construction of 7,000 new hotel rooms, government statistics show.

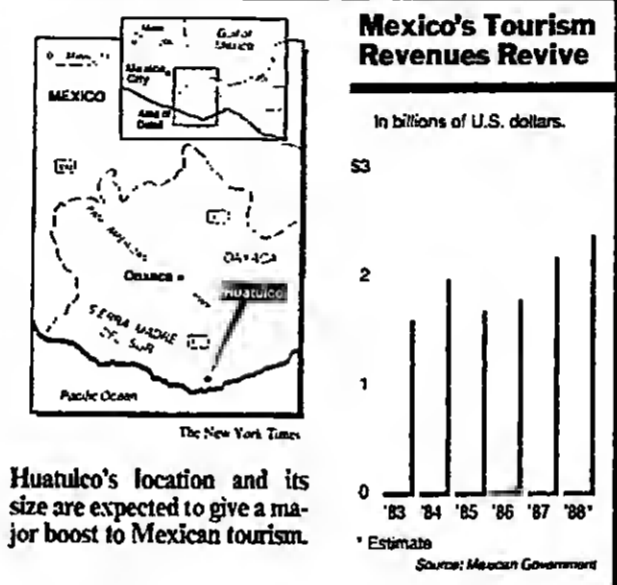
Such swap arrangements were halted a year ago on the ground that they were exacerbating inflation, then running at 160 percent a year. But there has been speculation that President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, who took office Dec. 1, might exempt tourism from that ban; in any case, some funds obtained from earlier swap deals are only now being used.

Mexican tourist officials have also increased efforts to sell in new markets the country's mix of beach resorts, colonial towns and archeological wonders. These markets are chiefly in Western Europe and Japan.

None of Mexico's previous initiatives compares with Huatulco, which boasts some of the best beaches in the country. The state-run National Trust Fund for Tourism Development, or Fonatur, which is supervising and underwriting the project, expects 7,000 hotel rooms to be built here during the next decade.

"Each tourist project of ours has always been directed at a specific market segment," said Ignacio Cacho, a Fonatur official who handles the marketing of Huatulco.

In addition, with the peak winter season just beginning, Mexico should start to reap the benefits of a new bilateral commercial agreement with the United States. That accord permits the operation of new carriers and cre-



was higher were not for the bankruptcy of Aeroméxico in April and the damage caused by Hurricane Gilbert to Cancun and Cozumel in September. Officials estimate that the storm kept an additional 300,000 visitors away.

To some tourism experts, the friendly change of attitude is long overdue. "They are sitting right next to the biggest market in the world, and they have barely scratched the surface," said a travel industry professional in Mexico City.

charters have been significantly liberalized, for example, allowing foreign-owned airlines to meet tourist demand that could not be satisfied by Mexico's two national carriers and was being diverted to other destinations in the Caribbean and Pacific.

But here in Huatulco, we have nine bays, and our idea is that each will be developed differently, so that people can come back again and again to the same place and yet have a different vacation in a different environment."

Embattled Funds Find Mutual Merger Benefits

By MICHAEL QUINT
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Managers of mutual funds say they expect to see more mergers and consolidation in coming months as the mutual fund industry absorbs the impact of the October 1987 stock market collapse, which led to a drastic slowdown in business.

"The last year has been a tough time for managers of a lot of mutual funds," said Henry Schmelzer, executive vice president at the New England Life Insurance Co., "especially those who entered the business in 1986 and 1987 when the business was booming."

"There have not been as many changes as I expected, but with year-end coming up, I expect people will be looking at the bottom line, and you will see a lot more sales and transfers," he added.

Small funds are considered the most vulnerable.

"A lot of small funds are going to be forced into mergers and amalgamations with larger funds," said Michael R. Peers, chairman of Ivy Management Inc. of Hingham, Massachusetts, which sponsors three funds with assets totaling \$325 million.

"Anybody with a fund of under \$100 million would have to be thinking seriously about the possibility," Mr. Peers said. He said Ivy was not under any financial pressure, though it has considered six purchase offers this year. "We are not a willing bride or an unwilling bride; we are just taking a good look at what is available," he added.

Overall, according to Charles E. Simon & Co., a financial research firm based in Washington, there were 40 mergers, consolidations or reorganizations of funds in the first nine months of 1988, compared with just one in 1987.

Among the larger deals, New England Life recently agreed to acquire three funds with assets totaling \$120 million from Moseley Securities. Sigma Management Inc., a subsidiary of Provident Mutual Life Insurance Co., is taking over six funds of Meritor Financial Group, with \$104.4 million of assets. Early this year, Franklin Distributors of San Mateo, California, took over four funds of L.F. Rothschild & Co. with about \$70 million of assets.

Meritor Financial Group's mutual fund business, started in 1986, had never reported a profit. Joseph M. Barrett, a vice president, said Meritor would receive only a small fee from President for helping smooth the transfer.

"The main reason was to reduce our operating expenses," he said, noting that the six funds had only about 5,000 shareholders but required 33 employees.

WHILE mutual funds are actually owned by the investors who bought shares, the funds are sponsored by management companies that provide investment advice and handle sales and the record-keeping of shareholders' accounts.

With the approval of fund shareholders and after filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, the management companies can be sold.

The mutual fund business expanded rapidly during the bull market that began in August 1982. At the end of last October, there were 2,047 stock and bond mutual funds with \$482 billion in assets, up from 486 funds with \$55 billion in assets at the end of 1981.

The most rapid growth has been among bond funds, which now total \$261.8 billion, or 54 percent of total assets, up from about \$9 billion, or 16.3 percent of assets, at the end of 1981.

Despite the problems in the industry, the number of funds continues to grow. But many of the new funds arise from the fragmenting of old ideas, like the creation of tax-exempt bond funds for single states or different maturities, or the expanding of "families" of funds to include different varieties of funds.

The problem faced by all sponsors of mutual funds, large and small, is the dramatic decline in sales over the last year.

According to the Investment Company Institute, mutual fund sales, including reinvested dividends, fell to \$78.37 billion in the first 10 months of 1988 from nearly \$172.3 billion in the corresponding period a year ago.

And while sales have slowed, more investors are redeeming their fund shares. The institute's data showed that share redemptions totaled \$76.2 billion through the first 10 months of the year, or just \$2.1 billion less than sales to investors. In 1987, redemptions were nearly \$72.8 billion less than sales.

Excluding reinvested dividends, sales were \$10.9 billion less than redemptions in the first 10 months of 1988.

The profits of mutual fund sponsors are closely tied to growth in the size of a fund, since their fees are set as a percentage of assets—commonly about 0.6 percent. If a fund is too small, the income from the fee is not enough to cover the fixed costs of

See FUNDS, Page 7

Machine Tool Orders Rose by 6.4% in U.S.

WASHINGTON — Orders for American-made machine tools rose 6.4 percent in November from October, to \$279 million, the industry's trade association said on Sunday.

November orders rebounded from October, when orders had dropped 19.5 percent from the previous month, the Association for Manufacturing Technology said. September's orders, in turn, had been 3.4 percent down from August.

In the first 11 months of this year, machine tool orders were up 74 percent from the corresponding period a year earlier, to \$3.27 billion, said the industry group, formerly known as the National Machine Tool Builders' Association.

Machine tools are power-driven devices that cut or shape metal parts used in appliances and vehicles.

Economists consider their sales to be an important indicator of capital investment by manufacturers of durable goods, which are items that last at least three years, such as airplanes, refrigerators and cars. The strength in machine-tool orders reflects strength in such industrial production.

But machine tool orders are often volatile from month to month. Orders for U.S. machine tools placed by foreign customers so far this year are up 80 percent from the corresponding period a year earlier, to \$461 million, the industry association said.

Domestic orders this year through November were up 74 percent to \$2.81 billion, the association said.

Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp., a See TOBACCO, Page 7

Smoke of Battle: U.S. Tobacco Giants Mobilize Against Spreading Bans

By Douglas C. McGill
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The \$55 billion U.S. cigarette industry, facing a serious threat from a proliferation of city, county and state anti-smoking laws, is fighting back with a richly financed nationwide campaign to organize opposition to the legislation.

The cigarette companies' aggressive use of economic clout to defeat legislation, even in small cities, is more widespread and intense than ever before, according to people both friendly and hostile to the industry.

The industry's efforts range widely in scope. At one end of the spectrum, \$20 million was spent in California this fall in a failed attempt to defeat a 25-cent-per-pack increase in the cigarette tax.

What is more, the lobbying campaign

at the other end, a campaign may involve flying Washington lobbyists into small towns to help defeat anti-smoking ordinances, as happened in September in St. Charles, Missouri.

"The cigarette companies have mounted guerrilla warfare against every city council, every mayor, every county commission that's trying to provide a smoke-free place for people in public places," said Joseph A. Califano Jr., a frequent critic of the tobacco industry and the secretary of Health, Education and Welfare during the Carter administration.

Industry spokesmen say they win their battles against anti-smoking laws 90 percent of the time at the state level and around 75 percent of the time at the local level.

That is, the lobbying campaign

comes at a time of concern among health agencies, anti-smoking groups and some members of Congress that the corporate parents of cigarette manufacturers will capitalize on the growing influence derived from recent mergers with food companies.

In 1985, the top two U.S. cigarette companies, Philip Morris and R.J. Reynolds, bought General Foods and Nabisco Brands, respectively. In October, Philip Morris Cos. bought Kraft Inc. for \$13.1 billion; the company now spends \$2.5 billion a year on advertising, more than any other U.S. company.

The concern is that the tobacco/food giants will discourage media coverage of the hazards of smoking. The main threat is the withdrawal of their accounts from advertising agencies and their advertisements from magazines, newspapers and radio.

Last April, R.J.R. Nabisco Inc. carried out just such a threat when it dropped Saatchi & Saatchi DFS Compton, its advertising agency for several food products, after the agency created a television commercial announcing Northwest Airlines' new smoking ban.

Industry spokesmen deny that such practices are widespread, and public examples of them are rare. But in the case of the campaign against anti-smoking laws, the cigarette industry has openly proclaimed its heightened commitment to defeating any such legislation.

That commitment takes many forms. In Rancho Mirage, California last year, R.J.R. Nabisco, which manufactures roughly 60 brands of cigarettes worldwide, including Camel and Winston, threatened to move a women's professional golf tournament it

had sponsored for six years to another town if the city council passed a tough anti-smoking ordinance.

After intense campaigning by a local restaurant association, assisted by an industry-financed lobbyist and someone brought in to give expert testimony on indoor air quality, the city council made the ordinance less restrictive and the tournament stayed in town.

The effort is being waged primarily by the Tobacco Institute, the lobbying arm of the industry, and by Philip Morris and R.J.R. Nabisco. Philip Morris makes Marlboro and Benson & Hedges, among other brands.

Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp., a See TOBACCO, Page 7

Currency Rates

Dec. 23

Cross Rates	YTD	D.M.	J.P.	S.F.	Y.	S.P.	S.S.
Amsterd.	278.9	3.417	1.129	0.792	1.034	5.39	1.282
Brussels	217.95	67.85	20.828	6.14	2.947	2.006	82.95
Frankfurt	179	3.294	0.929	1.139	0.867	4.77	1.186
London	1.98		3.199	10.028	2.328	2.882	64.75
N.Y.	1.2825	23.53	75.48	27.68	42.28	25.18	87.19
New York	1.00	1.005	1.728	0.825	1.363	2.00	37.17
Paris	6.465	18.42	3.418	0.643	1.027	0.741	6.046
Tokyo	124.76	29.48	90.0	32.67	45.9	32.68	82.9
Zurich	1.078	1.493	0.334	0.114	0.746	4.038	9.31
1 ECU	1.481	6.443	2.078	1.077	1.224	2.348	45.59
1 SDR	1.364	6.724	2.278	1.143	1.297	2.708	58.975

Chinas in London, Tokyo and Zurich, flukes in other centers. New York closing rates.
Commercial francs: 20 to buy one franc; 1 to buy one dollar; * Units of 100; not quoted; N.A.: not available.

U.S. Eases the Purchase Of Wheat, Corn by Soviets

WASHINGTON — The United States has offered to sell the Soviet Union 2 million metric tons of low-priced wheat.

On Friday, the United States also raised the total amount of U.S. grain that the Soviets can buy without consultations with the administration from 12 million to 16 million tons. Analysts said this recognized the Soviet Union's need to buy more corn this year.

Under the U.S.-Soviet grain pact, which was extended in November for two years, American and Soviet officials were required to hold consultations if Moscow wants to buy more than 12 million tons of U.S. grain in one year.

Moscow has been on a buying binge of U.S. corn this autumn in an effort to make up for a weak Soviet crop, barley and rye harvest. The Soviet Union has bought close to 9 million tons of U.S. corn since the beginning of October; almost 2 million tons of that came last week.

The Soviet Union, the world's biggest grain importer, also purchased 500,000 tons of soybeans, 530,000 tons of soybean meal and 500,000 tons of sorghum from the United States this autumn.

Although purchases of U.S. wheat are normally a big-ticket item in U.S.-Soviet grain trade, there had been no such purchases since last March due to high prices for American wheat and the lack of any U.S. government subsidies.

American wheat is usually priced \$10-\$20 a ton higher than wheat from other countries. To make American wheat competitive with that of other big exporters, the administration began last year to subsidize wheat sales to Moscow under its Export Enhancement Program.

The Soviet Union has bought more than 12 million tons of American wheat under the subsidy program. Under the program, the government gives private exporters subsidies in the form of grain from the government inventory as an incentive to sell wheat to a customer country at lower prices.

The U.S. wheat subsidies to Moscow had been long anticipated by grain traders, but had been delayed first by drawn-out negotiations this year to extend the U.S.-Soviet grain pact, and then by disagreements between Washington and Moscow over what price the wheat should be sold at.

The Agriculture Department currently projects Soviet wheat import needs at 13 million tons in 1988-89.

Huge, Hidden Losses Lurk in U.S. Loan Programs

By Nathaniel C. Nash
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Hidden losses embedded in the U.S. government's portfolio of subsidized loans and loan guarantees have reached startling levels, say budget experts, who add that losses from the programs will cost billions of dollars for years to come.

"It's a system waiting for an accident to happen," said M. Kathryn Eickhoff, a former Reagan administration budget official and now president of Eickhoff Economics.

"The quality of these loan guarantees is getting worse and worse, and the risk of default is rising."

The government has a total of about \$745 billion outstanding in subsidized loans and loan guarantees. They are made by such agencies as the Veterans Administration and the Export-Import Bank.

The \$745 billion does not include the liabilities the government faces from losses at insured institutions like savings and loan associations. The government may have to spend more than \$50 billion to rescue 500 insolvent savings institutions.

Federal officials acknowledge that no one really knows the extent of losses in the direct loan and loan guarantee programs. The government plans to write off \$37.5 billion over the three-year period ending next October.

The most dramatic indication of the extent of the problems came

last week with the release of one of the first audits of such a credit program by the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress. The audit found that the Farmers Home Administration, which makes loans at low interest rates to farmers and rural homeowners who cannot get credit at commercial banks, had cumulative losses equal to \$36 billion on its \$90 billion of obligations.

Congressional budget officials say they are also concerned about growing losses of the Federal Housing Administration's \$283 billion loan guarantee program, which has been experiencing heavy losses in Denver and the Southwest. In

both single-family housing and loans for mobile homes.

The officials add that the Veterans Administration's \$147 billion guarantee program is experiencing higher default rates than normal, and that the Rural Electrification Administration could lose up to \$3 billion on loans it has made to utilities that invested in nuclear power plants.

Concern about potential losses led the GAO to begin a series of audits of these federal programs. At the same time, debate over how the government should more openly recognize and treat these losses has intensified.

Although President Ronald Rea-

gan proposed revamping the budgeting accounting process in 1985, so far Congress has done little about it. But some members of the House and Senate budget panels hope to take up the president's measure to change the credit system next year.

There are two types of programs involved, direct loans and loan guarantees. In direct loan programs, like the Farmers Home Administration, the government is-

See LOSSES, Page 7

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes	Dec. 23	Dec. 16	Ch'ge	Money Rates	Dec. 23	Dec. 16
Dow Jones	2,368.25	2,334.58	+33.67	Discount rate	6%	8 1/2%
NYSE	1,315.88	1,298.25	+17.63	Prime rate	10%	10 3/4%
NASDAQ	2,125.75	2,085.75	+40.00	3-month	7 1/2%	7 1/2%
S&P 500	277.32	272.82	+4.50	6-month	7 1/2%	7 1/2%
Daily Vol.	321.20	318.70	+2.50	9-month	7 1/2%	7 1/2%
NYSE Cl.	154.85	153.16	+1.69	1-year	7 1/2%	7 1/2%
London	1,744.00	1,724.00	+20.00	Bank base rate	13.00	13.00
Hong Kong	1,464.50	1,450.00	+14.50	Call money	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Hankow	2,656.50	2,629.16	+27.34	3-month interbank	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
MSCI	482.20	487.70	-5.50	6-month interbank	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
				9-month interbank	5 1/2%	5 1/2%

World Index From Morgan Stanley Capital Intl.
World index from Morgan Stanley Capital Intl.

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MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION (CDB)

The undersigned announces that on from 5th January 1989 at Kwai-Ansioo, N.Y. Spunster 172, Amsterdam, Div. of 29 accompanied by an "All-Drive" of the CDB Mitsubishi Electric Corporation will be payable with Dfls. 250.00 and per CDB, vert. 500 sha., and with Dfls. 53.98 net per CDB, reg. 1,000 sha., (Div. per share date 30.06.1988, gross Yen 4, - per sha.) Yen 300. - = Dfls. 4.78 per CDB, reg. 500 sha., Yen 600. - = Dfls. 9.56 per CDB, reg. 1,000 sha., Without an Affidavit 20% Jap. tax = Yen 400. - = Dfls. 6.39 per CDB, reg. 500 sha., Yen 800. - = Dfls. 12.76 per CDB, reg. 1,000 sha., will be deducted. After 30.06.1989 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap. tax with reg. Dfls. 25.39; Dfls. 50.78 net per CDB, reg. 500 sha. and 1,000 sha. each, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 26th December, 1988.

Weekly International Bond Prices

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London, Tel.: 01 323 11 30. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

Dollar Straights table with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and various bond types like Euro, US, etc.

France table listing various French government and corporate bonds with their respective prices and yields.

Japan table listing Japanese government and corporate bonds with their respective prices and yields.

Scandinavia table listing bonds from Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden.

Supranational table listing international organizations like EC, ECU, and others.

DM Straights table listing German Deutsche Mark bonds.

European table listing various European government and corporate bonds.

Supranational table listing international organizations like EC, ECU, and others.

DM Zero Coupons table listing German zero-coupon bonds.

BCU Straights table listing bonds from Belgium, Canada, and the UK.

Mutual Funds table listing various investment funds and their performance.

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WestLB Fixed Income and Equities Trading for dealing prices call.

WestLB International S.A. 32-34, boulevard Grande-Duchesse Charlotte, Luxembourg, Telephone (352) 4 47 41-43, Telex 18 78.

Large advertisement for WestLB featuring a globe and text about international finance and investment services.

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Bassam Aoun

Table with columns: Issuer, Amount (millions), Mat., Coup. %, Price, Price and week, Terms. Includes entries for IMI Bank Int'l, Sparakassen, Deutsche Finance, etc.

TOBACCO: Firms Hit Back at Anti-Smoking Drive

(Continued from first finance page) U.S. subsidiary of the British-owned BAT Industries, is the third-largest manufacturer...



'I see a movement to prevent the passage of any law that will call attention to the fact that tobacco kills.'

C. Everett Koop, U.S. Surgeon General.

Cigarette manufacturers in the United States also spent \$2.4 billion on advertising and promotion in 1986...

On average, Mr. Koop said, the profit margin on cigarettes is about 35 percent...

Tobacco industry spokesmen say the current efforts to defeat anti-smoking legislation are better financed and more aggressive than ever before...

'Smokers are getting more and more fed up,' said David Fishel, a vice president of R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co...

'I don't see a grassroots movement,' said the surgeon general of the United States, C. Everett Koop...

Cigarette companies will not disclose the annual cost of their effort to mobilize opposition to anti-smoking laws...

In theory, sponsors of small funds could generate more revenue by persuading the fund's directors to increase the management fee...

FUNDS: Mergers Likely to Increase as Post-Collapse Business Remains Slow

(Continued from first finance page) lawyers and investment advisers and still pay for the advertising needed to attract more investors.

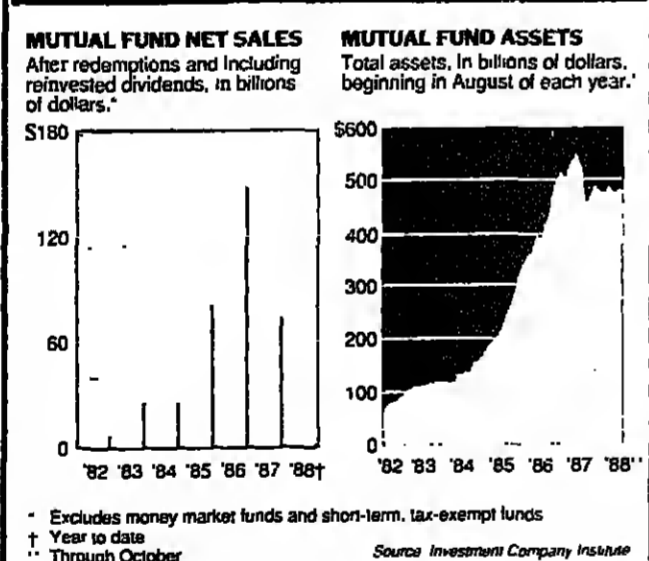
While the number of accounts has continued to expand, Mr. Nutt said "the fixed operating costs have caught up with certain small fund groups and they have been looking for an opportunity to find a home."

In theory, sponsors of small funds could generate more revenue by persuading the fund's directors to increase the management fee...

Other revenue sources, like the sales commissions or other distribution charges levied by "load" funds, have not been rising, analysts said.

Another factor behind the consolidation in the industry is the desire of some large fund managers to expand so that they will be able to spread their expenses over more

The Funds' Slippage



In some cases, analysts said, management companies are transferred for practically nothing. Some operators — like Lazard Frères & Co...

it wanted the services of William J. Lippman, a veteran portfolio manager with an outstanding track record.

'We are not actively soliciting other funds,' said Mr. Johnson, "but a lot of people have been coming to us, and there is some point where it becomes cheaper to buy existing funds than to spend money on marketing your own funds."

'It makes a lot of sense to have a family of funds,' said George S. Johnston, chairman of Scudder, Stevens & Clark...

Besides the economies of scale that come with spreading legal, management, advertising and printing expenses over several funds, he said, the relationship with existing shareholders makes it easier to introduce new products...

In some cases, analysts said, management companies are transferred for practically nothing. Some operators — like Lazard Frères & Co...

Charles E. Johnson, director of marketing at Franklin Distributors, said Franklin had acquired the L.F. Rothschild funds because

LOSSES: They Lurk in U.S. Government Loan and Guarantee Programs

(Continued from first finance page) sues loans to qualified borrowers at below-market interest rates.

In loan guarantee programs, like that of the Federal Housing Administration, the government agrees to make good any losses on loans made to qualified borrowers by banks and other private lenders.

Not all of the government's credit programs are experiencing huge deficits, and budget experts note the programs have served important social purposes — providing veterans with lower-cost housing, supporting U.S. farmers and facilitating the export of American goods, for example.

While many of the losses have been brought on by regional economic difficulties — such as the troubles in the farming and energy states — a large portion has been the product of bad management.

"Many of these programs are terribly managed," said Rudolph G. Penner, former head of the Congressional Budget Office and currently with the Urban Institute.

There was a proposal several years ago to sell some of these assets in the private market, but it was recognized they were in terrible shape. No one could estimate their true worth. Records were in terrible shape. There was no way to sell these to private investors.

The loan guarantee programs dwarf direct loans and present a greater potential liability.

As of September, the end of the last fiscal year, the government had guaranteed about \$530 billion of these loans, including such giant housing programs as the \$283 billion Federal Housing Administration and \$147 billion Veterans Administration programs and \$41 billion in student loans.

Guarantees have no impact on the budget when they are first made. The only time they are counted as an addition to the deficit is in the event of a default, when the government has to pay off the bank that made the loan.

But, pointed out James C. Miller Jr., the former director of the Office of Management and Budget, losses are to be expected because the loans are intrinsically risky. If

the borrowers could easily obtain money in the open market, there would be no need of the guarantees, said Mr. Miller.

Direct loan programs by the government amount to a total of \$218 billion. The Farmers Home Administration is the biggest direct loan program, totaling \$57.5 billion, followed by the Rural Electrification Administration with \$33.2 billion in loans.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

Table with columns: TITLE, SALARY, EMPLOYER. Includes positions like Deputy Director General, Director of Field Operations, Assistant, Chief Executive Officer.

If you haven't seen last week's INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS rubric, please ask for a free copy: Max Ferrero, INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel: (1) 46.37.93.87. Telex: 613395

Settlement Might Not Suit Drexel

Private Actions Possible Despite Deal With Government

By Al Delugach Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Despite Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.'s efforts to limit private lawsuits against the company by carefully picking the six criminal cases to which it will plead guilty, some securities lawyers said they foresee a surge of suits against the beleaguered investment banker.

Further, Drexel has no guarantee that potential damages will be covered by the \$350 million that it is putting into a settlement pot under the plea bargain with the Department of Justice, legal experts said Friday.

Drexel agreed Wednesday to plead guilty to six federal felony charges and pay a record \$650 million to settle government allegations of securities fraud.

Five of the guilty pleas involve stock transactions with the convicted sculptor Ivan F. Boesky. The sixth involves Princeton-Newport Partners, which has offices in Princeton, New Jersey, and Newport Beach, California.

Several of the felony cases figure in the massive Securities and Exchange Commission civil suit against Drexel and certain individuals, including Michael R. Milken, the head of its high-yield bond operation.

The civil charges were filed Sept. 7, and Drexel has until Jan. 10 to settle with the SEC, the New York Times reported.

The criminal counts involve Drexel's manipulation of the price of securities and concealing its activities in deals between 1984 and 1986. The companies whose stocks were involved are MCA Inc., Stone Container Corp., Fischbach Corp., Harris Graphics Corp., COMB Co. and Phillips Petroleum Co.

Along with the criminal counts, a "pervasive" number of insider-trading and other charges encompassed by the SEC civil suit provide "fertile ground" for plaintiffs' attorneys to explore, said Gerald Boltz, who headed the SEC's Los Angeles regional office in the 1970s.

Drexel's efforts to limit private suits is not viewed by another securities lawyer, Richard M. Phillips, as likely to be effective. His prediction is

Fusaro Is Named Ferrari Chairman

The Associated Press

ROME — Piero Fusaro, an executive of Fiat SpA's Alfa-Lancia division for two years, has been chosen chairman of Ferrari, Fiat's luxury sports car subsidiary, company officials announced.

Mr. Fusaro, 49, takes over the post that had been held by Vittorio Ghidella, who announced his resignation in November. Mr. Ghidella, who was credited as the brains behind Fiat's turnaround this decade, also resigned as managing director of Fiat Auto. That is the car manufacturing unit of Italy's largest private-sector conglomerate.

Besides selecting Mr. Fusaro, Ferrari's administrative board on Friday chose Giovanni Battista Razzelli to be administrative delegate of Ferrari.

He said he expected other law firms to bring class-action suits for individual investors and, to a lesser extent, actions on behalf of corporations that did business with the investment banking firm or whose stock was involved in Drexel deals.

Richard Greenfield, who already represents individuals in several class-action suits against Drexel, said his firm also represents stockholders looking into potential cases against some companies whose managements dealt with Mr. Milken.

He identified one such company as First Executive Corp. of Los Angeles, headed by Fred Carr. Mr. Greenfield also said he represents several stockholders of Wickes Cos. in a pending class-action suit against the management of Sanford C. Sigoloff, the former chairman of the company.

Some companies with potential grounds to sue Drexel have not done so, Mr. Greenfield said, "in part because basically people who live in glass houses don't like to throw stones," and they might thereby "invite claims against themselves."

Mr. Phillips said that a fresh area of Drexel Burnham exposure, one not covered by either the criminal case against the company or the SEC suit, lies in congressional testimony that partnerships in which Drexel was involved bought significant parts of securities offerings handled by the investment banking company.

U.S. Goes Slow on IMF Capital Boost, Officials Say

WASHINGTON — The United States, delaying its allies on what will be an important economic policy issue for the Bush administration, is delaying plans to pump more money into the International Monetary Fund.

The tough stance could set the stage for a clash between Washington and its major trading partners, most of whom favor an increase in the fund's \$120 billion capital base and want a decision by April.

"The United States continues to look at this with a very careful eye and there still remain a number of issues which are of concern to us," a U.S. official said in an interview.

The policy-making Interim Committee of the IMF, at its last meeting in Berlin in September, instructed the fund to prepare for a rise in quotas, or membership subscriptions, by the panel's next meeting in Washington on April 3.

But continued opposition by the United States, the leading agency's largest shareholder, makes it increasingly likely that the April deadline will not be met.

"I don't know what is going to happen," said the U.S. official, who declined to be identified. "But it's certainly possible legally to further extend the deadline for an increase and it may well be that additional time is needed to resolve some of these difficulties."

Washington's misgivings about the need for new capital for the IMF, which makes loans to countries with balance of payments problems, were summed up by Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady in Berlin.

"At the time of competing demands and budget constraints, the case for additional quota resources must be compelling," he said. "There should be a clear vision of the fund in the 1990s and a demonstrated need for more funds — not simply a presumption that more is better."

Since then, Mr. Bush has decided to conduct a major review of Third World debt strategy, saying that revisions were needed in the plan for additional commercial bank lending that was adopted in 1985 and is

U.S. Consumer Rates

Dec. 23

Table with columns: Item, Rate. Includes Treasury Bonds, U.S. Consumer Rates, etc.

Treasury Bonds

Dec. 23

Table with columns: Maturity, Bid, Ask, Yield, Wtd. Avg. Includes Treasury Bonds with various maturities.

Weekly Sales

Dec. 22

Table with columns: Item, Sales. Includes Weekly Sales, U.S. Consumer Rates, etc.

Euromarts At a Glance

Euromart Yields

Table with columns: Item, Yield. Includes Euromart Yields, U.S. Consumer Rates, etc.

Libor Rates

Dec. 23

Table with columns: Item, Rate. Includes Libor Rates, U.S. Consumer Rates, etc.

The Daily Source for International Investors

Source: Morgan Guaranty, Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

All of these securities having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

Advertisement for Viel & Cie, featuring the introduction of 300,000 ordinary shares, floatation of 10% of the company's share capital, and issue price of FF 210 per share. Includes a silhouette of a group of people and the Viel & Cie logo.

NASDAQ National Market OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday Dec. 23

Table A: NASDAQ National Market OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday Dec. 23. Columns include Sales, High, Low, Close, and Net Change for various stocks.

Table B: NASDAQ National Market OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday Dec. 23. Columns include Sales, High, Low, Close, and Net Change for various stocks.

Table C: NASDAQ National Market OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday Dec. 23. Columns include Sales, High, Low, Close, and Net Change for various stocks.

Table D: NASDAQ National Market OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday Dec. 23. Columns include Sales, High, Low, Close, and Net Change for various stocks.

Table E: NASDAQ National Market OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday Dec. 23. Columns include Sales, High, Low, Close, and Net Change for various stocks.

Buyer Incentives Sales in Michigan Chicago American

Handwritten note: كذا من التحول

(Continued on next page)

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW / Via Agence France-Press

Amsterdam

The Amsterdam Stock Exchange's key market index touched its highest level for the year in what dealers said was an optimistic market.

Milan

Italian stocks moved higher and trading volume showed a slight advance during the week. The Comiti index ended the week at 587.44, up from 573.41 the previous Friday.

London

Prices were little changed in quiet trading, with the Financial Times 100-stock index edging up 0.1 point, to 1,774.0.

Frankfurt

The Commerzbank index also hit its annual high on Tuesday and rose 25.1 points for the week. The gauge ended at 1,649.8 on Tuesday and closed the week at 1,645.7.

Hong Kong

The Hong Kong stock market firmed but trading was sluggish ahead of the Christmas break.

U.S. Buyer Incentives Boost Car Sales in Mid-December

DETROIT — Bolstered by sweetened buyer incentives, U.S. sales of new domestic cars and light trucks rose 14.4 percent in the Dec. 11-20 period from the level a year earlier.

Chicago Exchange Options

Table with columns for Option & price, Calls, Puts, and various stock symbols like AIG, AIGP, AIGS, etc.

American Exchange Options

Table with columns for Option & price, Calls, Puts, and various stock symbols like AMR, ARA, ARI, etc.

Tokyo

Prices rose substantially on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, after a setback in the prior week, which followed nine consecutive weekly advances.

Paris

Positive news on the French economy sent the CAC index above the psychologically important 400 level during the week.

Zurich

Zurich stocks moved up moderately in light activity. The Credit Suisse index rose to 514.9 from 503.1 and the Swiss Bank Corp. indicator at 511.2 against 544.4.

Singapore

Prices ended higher but trading was listless on the Singapore stock market, with most participants moving to the sidelines ahead of the Christmas and New Year holidays.

Canada Sets Seal on U.S. Trade Pact

Tariff-Cutting Agreement Goes Into Operation Jan. 1

By John F. Burns, New York Times Service

TORONTO — The House of Commons has voted to give final approval to the Canada-United States free trade agreement, effectively clearing the way for the accord to go into operation as scheduled on Jan. 1.

Wall Street Review

NYSE Most Actives

Table listing NYSE Most Actives with columns for Vol., High, Low, Last, Chng.

AMEX Most Actives

Table listing AMEX Most Actives with columns for Vol., High, Low, Last, Chng.

NYSE Sales

Table showing NYSE Sales with columns for Total for week, Year ago, etc.

AMEX Sales

Table showing AMEX Sales with columns for Total for week, Year ago, etc.

NYSE Dividends

Table showing NYSE Dividends with columns for Total for week, Year ago, etc.

AMEX Dividends

Table showing AMEX Dividends with columns for Total for week, Year ago, etc.

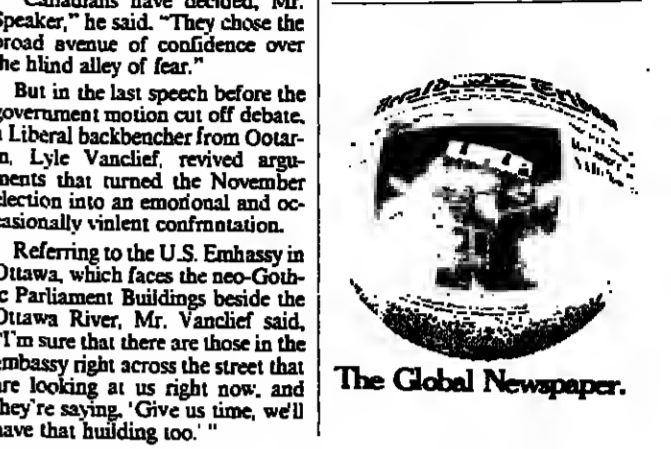
NASDAQ National Market

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday.

Table with columns for Sales in 100s, High, Low, Close, Chng, and various stock symbols like TCA, TCF, TCI, etc.

TO OUR READERS IN HOLLAND

The International Herald Tribune is now on newsstands throughout Holland every morning six days a week, Monday-Saturday.



INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED (Continued from Back Page) - Includes sections for ESCORTS & GUIDES, LONDON, PARIS, and other international services.

MONDAY SPORTS



OFF FOR DAKAR — Edi Orioli of Italy, winner of last year's Paris-Dakar road rally, prepares to start anew on Sunday with 395 other competitors in one of the world's most dangerous sporting events. It covers three weeks and over 6,000 miles. In rallies since 1978, 26 competitors and spectators have died.

Graceful Gray Leaps Into English Hearts

By Rob Hughes
LONDON — The thrill of the chase has pulsed through English veins for centuries, and today it has a new champion.
Desert Orchid, a hypnotic racehorse, will draw 20,000 people to one of England's "Boxing Day" races on Monday, millions more will watch on television.
The gray, almost white, gelding transcends the business he was bred for. He is a winner, though not so impregnable to merit the fool's gold wagered on him to win the King George VI three-mile chase. Desert Orchid is the favorite at odds that mean staking £9 to win four.
To appreciate him, you should see him in the flesh. A photograph only hints at the gray's striking physical beauty, and perhaps at the strength, boldness and animal grace.
Those are not the only reasons he stands out among 548 horses who will gallop "over the sticks." When his event starts Monday afternoon at Kempton Park, south-west of London, racing elsewhere will stop; everyone will cluster around televisions in the bars.
Rarely has a horse so evoked the sensation, chronicled 800 years ago, of "jockeys inspired with thoughts of applause, and in hopes of victory, on their willing horses..."
Desert Orchid's catch-me-if-you-can front running is the stuff of the hunting fields — without quarry. To ride him, Simon Sherwood risks his own health.
Nineteen days ago, Sherwood fell beneath another steeplechaser and lost four pints of blood from internal abdominal wounds. The jockey, 30 years old and from a wealthy farming family, has since thrashed himself with physiotherapy, hydrotherapy, swimming and jogging to make this race.
"Desire is the best horse I'll ever sit on," reasons Sherwood. "We've won the King George once before. I've never been beaten on him, and he's on such a high, we'd beat any opponent."
This is a cavalier of a horse. He doesn't race, he performs. Sometimes he takes off with quite

exaggerated flight, and there is a reason for that: he's showing off, playing to the gallery.
What guides him is an almost human-sized ego. He is, if you like, steeplechasing's Nureyev, Pels or Olivier. The races are Desert Orchid's stage and he flaunts his quality.
"Like a ride, he's everything he appears to be," says Sherwood. "Sometimes you've got to be prepared for his extravagant leaps but he never puts himself at risk."
Perfection? Oh, no. Desert Orchid has won an unprecedented amount for steeplechasing, £202,195 (some \$365,000) from 23 victories out of 50 races. This has taken six years to amass, and he has done it with unique versatility, from two-mile chases to three and three quarter miles, often carrying 20 pounds (9 kilograms) more than opponents.
Yet left hand courses confuse him, heavy turf drains him, and riders other than Sherwood have allowed Desert Orchid to bowl along too fast for even a prince among horses to sustain.
"He will boss every other horse, and try to boss humans too," observes James Burridge. "The only one who bossed him was his mother."
Burridge, 67, a retired solicitor, bred and part-owns Desert Orchid. He began a challenging relationship with the gray's family three generations back.
Looking for a hunter, the solicitor was sent to a field that turned out to be empty. Grey Orchid, the horse he hoped to buy, had jumped a huge gate into adjoining land.

icles hung down her small, bedragged frame. And Burridge pitied her until she promptly dumped him backwards into a mare heap.
Nevertheless, Burridge, whose father trained horses for the Indian Army, paid £175 for Grey Orchid, wild streak included. Eventually they found the empathy to hunt together, and to win point-to-point races.
He paid £20 to mate her with a stallion, producing a bay Flower Child. Burridge hunted with her for nine years, then she confounded him by winning two professional steeplechases and being placed 13 times in 35 races.
Realizing Flower Child's exceptional adaptation, Burridge invested £400 to send her to a handsome sire, Grey Mirage.
Desert Orchid was the first offspring in 1979. A second son, Ragged Robin, looked an even better prospect but was killed racing.
Burridge broke in Desert Orchid and sent him as a three year old to a top trainer, David Elsworth.
Thus was the making of a champion who has captured the British imagination, a horse cheered to the echo. "I'd love to make all the running," says Sherwood, "and be led to the winner's enclosure to receive the trophy from the Queen Mum."
She, at 83, will come as close as royalty dare to letting her hair down in public, sharing everyone's unabashed favoritism. The Queen Mother, owner, breeder and true aficionado, revels in the brave world of steeplechasing.
But one man will find the race purgatory. "It fills me with terror," admits Burridge. He remembers Ragged Robin, remembers Desert Orchid falling at Kempton six years ago, and seeing him supine for 10 minutes.
"The only part I enjoy is when it's over," Burridge concludes. "I get my thrill then. I am able to swank about with great enthusiasm and to watch it on video over and over again."
The classic English country gent, Burridge describes breeding such a horse as pure luck — the luck that comes from persevering out of horse manure.



Steeplechaser Desert Orchid, with Simon Sherwood in the saddle, kicks high to take the last fence in a race at Liverpool last spring.

No. 4 Iowa Triumphs Twice

The Associated Press
HONOLULU — In order to safeguard its three-point lead with three seconds to go, all Iowa wanted to do was foul a St. Louis player.
Instead, B.J. Anthony made a perfect play for the Hawkeyes, halftime deficit and beat Eastern Illinois in the opening round. Iowa scored the first 14 points of the second half for a 54-44 lead. Gerald Jones made two 3-point shots as Eastern Illinois rallied to 63-58, but the Panthers got no closer.
Nevada-Las Vegas 110, Texas A&M 67: In Las Vegas, Greg Anthony, a Las Vegas product, made 8 of 13 shots for 21 points, including two 3-pointers, and was named the tournament's MVP as the Rammin Rebels, ranked No. 13, won its 13th annual Rebel Roundup tournament.
Arizona 73, Oregon St. 69: At Corvallis, Oregon, Sean Elliott scored 21 points and Jud Benschler added 18 as Arizona, No. 9, held on to beat Oregon State. The Wildcats never trailed after bolting to a 19-8 lead, but they had to hold off a series of Oregon State rallies.

Among Big League Pitchers, Some Stand Out at the Bottom

By Murray Chass
NEW YORK — Shane Rawley, Jamie Moyer, Jimmy Jones and Kevin Gross are among the pitchers who have been traded in this off season. They gave their teams good reason to trade them.
Rawley, Moyer, Jones and Gross were among the 10 National League starting pitchers who last season allowed the most base runners per nine innings. The Philadelphia Phillies, who had the worst pitching staff in the league, shed half their starting rotation by trading Rawley to Minnesota and Gross to Montreal. They retained Don Carman, who was also among the bottom 10 in base runner ratio.
Of 45 National League pitchers who pitched a minimum of 162 innings, Rawley permitted the most

base runners, 13.73 per nine innings, while Carman was third with 12.74 and Gross 10th with 12.
Moyer, who was traded to Texas, was one of three Chicago Cubs pitchers in the bottom 10, allowing 12.07 for the eighth-worst ratio. Calvin Schiraldi at 12.50 was sixth and Rick Sutcliffe, 12.11, seventh. Jones, whom San Diego traded to the Yankees, was ninth with 12.02.
Jones should fit well on his new staff because the Yankees had three pitchers among the 13 who had the worst ratios in the American League. Tommy John with 13.93 was second, Richard Dawson at 13.37 fifth and Rick Rhoden at 12.34, 13th. Billy Swift of Seattle had the worst ratio, 14.01, of the 46 American League pitchers with 162 innings or more.
Ted Higuera of Milwaukee allowed the fewest run-

ners per nine innings in the American League, 9.22. The pitcher of distinction, though, was Pascual Perez of Montreal.
With a ratio of 8.81, he was the only major league starting pitcher to allow fewer than nine runners per nine innings, or an average of one an inning.
These were some other developments last season involving starting pitchers and base runners allowed:
Higuera, Roger Clemens of Boston and Mike Scott of Houston were in the top 10 for the third consecutive year. Frank Viola of Minnesota and Orel Hershiser were repeaters from 1987.
Danny Jackson and Tom Browning of Cincinnati soared from the bottom 10 to the top 10 in the National League, as did Mark Gubicza of Kansas City

and Mike Moore, then of Seattle, now of Oakland, in the American League.
Bobby Witt of Texas showed a dramatic change in effectiveness, allowing 12.18 runners, which was the American League's 16th-best ratio. In 1986, Witt had the league's worst ratio, at 15.75, and last year was even worse at 16.17, although he fell 19 innings short of reaching the qualifying 162-inning level.
The pitchers with the best control were Allan Anderson of Minnesota with 1.65 walks per nine innings and Greg Swindell of Cleveland at 1.67 in the American League, and Bryn Smith of Montreal, 1.43, and Rick Mahler, then of Atlanta, now of Cincinnati, at 1.52 in the National League.
Best strikeout ratios: Nolan Ryan of Houston, now of Texas, 9.33, and Clemens, 9.92.

CROSSWORD puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down sections.

WEATHER forecast for Europe, Asia, North America, Africa, Latin America, and Oceania.

DENNIS THE MENACE cartoon strip showing Dennis and his dog Gidget.

JUMBLE word game with a grid and clues for words like GOGSY, CRANF, MECION, and COMIAT.

PEANUTS cartoon strip featuring Linus and Lucy.

BLONDIE cartoon strip featuring Blondie and Dag.

WIZARD of ID cartoon strip featuring a wizard and a doctor.

REX MORGAN cartoon strip featuring Rex and a doctor.

DOONESBURY cartoon strip featuring Doonesbury and his friends.

GARFIELD cartoon strip featuring Garfield and Odie.

ANDY CAPP cartoon strip featuring Andy Capp and his wife.

Vertical advertisement for Heritage Pointe American Soda Water, featuring a bottle and promotional text.

MONDAY SPORTS

VANTAGE POINT/Dave Anderson American Saga: The Boda Family

NEW YORK — The oldest of the five Boda children, Steve, would grow up to be a sports historian, the National Collegiate Athletic Association's associate director of statistics and a collector of Notre Dame memorabilia dating back more than a century.

The middle child, Lou, would be a nationally respected sports announcer. The youngest, Bob, would be a Madison, Wisconsin, engineer and heavy-duty equipment salesman. The only sister, Carolyn, would marry a milkman in South Bend, Indiana.

And then there was Elmer, the second-oldest brother. "I've got a picture of the five of us taken in South Bend on Christmas Day 1933, not long after our mother died from a polio in her neck," Steve Boda was saying now from his home in Shawnee, Kansas.

"Our father worked in the Studebaker plant in South Bend, but it was during the Depression. We didn't have any aunts or uncles to live with, so the day after Christmas, he took us to the Indiana State Soldiers and Sailors Children's Home in Knightstown, about 40 miles east of Indianapolis."

At the time, Steve was 9, Elmer 7, Lou 6, Carolyn 4 and Bobby 3. "It was more a school than an orphanage," Steve said. "We were in different age groups. We lived in different buildings. But we saw each other every day and our father came to visit us."

"When I graduated from the high school in 1941, I went back to South Bend and worked at Bendix Aviation. With the war, I was making more than \$100 a week and my father told the social workers that with our two salaries, we could afford to bring the other kids back to live in South Bend."

By then, Steve had begun the Notre Dame collection, which he intends to bequeath to the university. "In 1930 my father had taken me to the first game in Notre Dame stadium," he said. "The next year I remember walking the three miles from our house to the campus and shaking hands with Knute Rockne one day when he stood around talking after a team workout in spring practice."

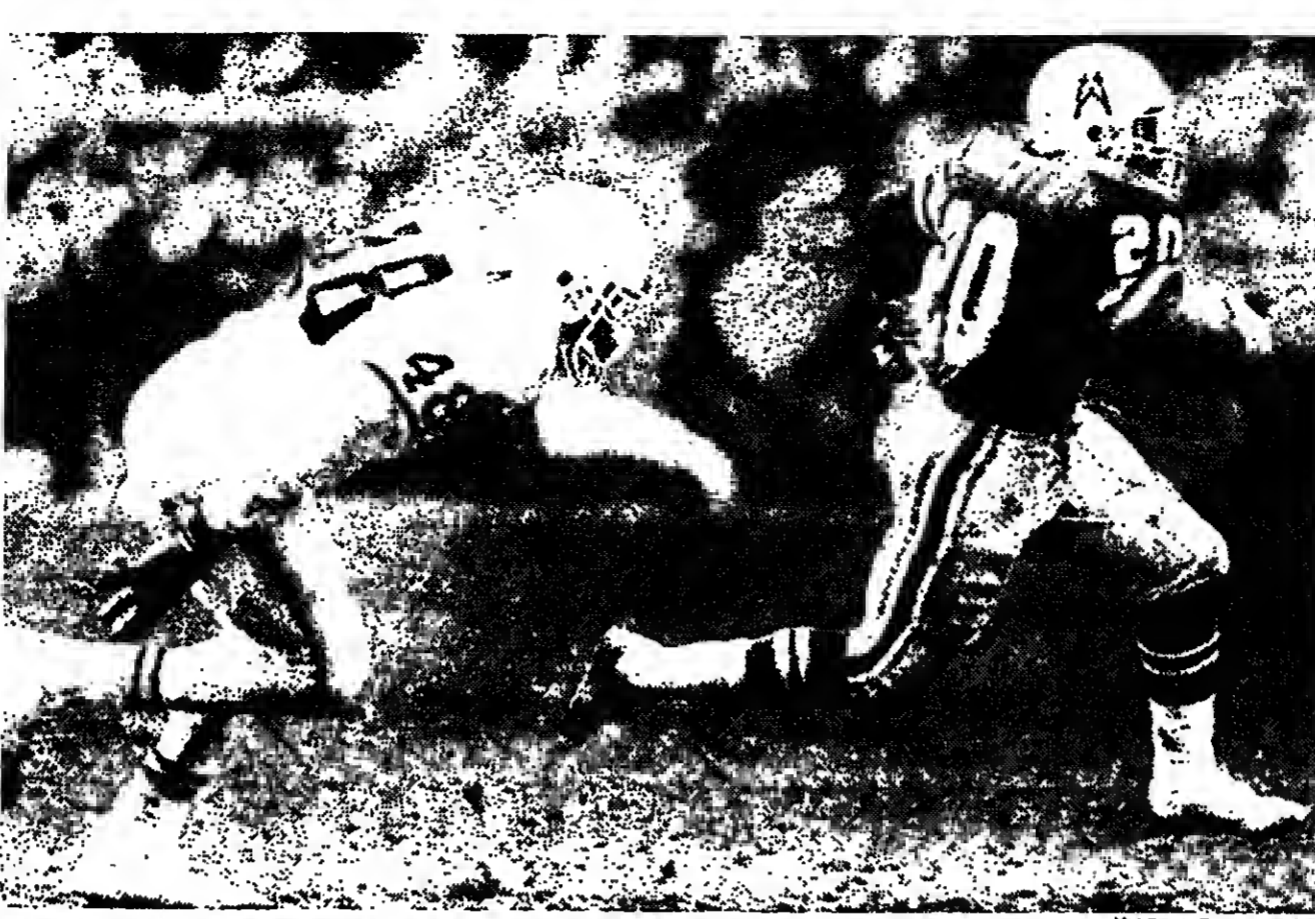
Two weeks later, Rockne died in a Kansas plane crash. "I've got at least one newspaper account of every Notre Dame football game from the very first game back in 1887, and I've got a program from all their games in the last 60 years," Steve said of his collection.

Lou was a defensive back at Iowa, served an army hitch, then went into broadcasting. Elmer joined the navy, but after his discharge he didn't get a job. "Our father was Hungarian and Austrian and he had a rule that you could live at home if you wanted to, but you had to pay room and board," Steve said.

"He and Elmer had a falling-out over that in 1948, and Elmer took off to Chicago. One weekend Lou and some of his buddies went out to Wrigley Field to see the Cubs and they ran into Elmer at the ball park. Elmer told them the hotel where he was staying and Lou told him he'd be up again the next weekend. But when Lou went up there Elmer had checked out."

For the next 23 years Elmer never recontacted his family. But late in 1971 Lou learned that an Elmer Boda was tending bar in an Evanston, Illinois, tavern called Talbot's. "We found out that whenever Lou was on television, Elmer told people that Lou was his brother," Steve said. "He also showed people a college football encyclopedia that I had worked on."

Oilers to Face Bills After Free-for-All in Cleveland



Allen Pinkett of the Oilers speeds away from Brian Washington for a first-quarter touchdown. Pinkett rushed 14 times for 82 yards.

By Michael Wilbon

CLEVELAND — After another Cleveland quarterback had been injured, after seven penalties for personal fouls and numerous fights, and after three inside kicks at the end of a wacky contest that didn't make much sense on any level, the Houston Oilers prevailed on Saturday with a 24-23 victory over the Cleveland Browns in the American Football Conference wild-card game at Cleveland Stadium.

Houston, which blew a 16-point lead against the Browns on Dec. 18, stayed alive in the National Football League playoffs and earned a trip to Buffalo, where they will face the Bills, the AFC East champion, next weekend.

"The big monkey on our backs was that we couldn't go on the road and beat a good team," said Warren Moon, the Houston quarterback. "It took all we had, and I mean everything, but we did it."

The Oilers nearly blew it again, even though Cleveland had to go most of the game without its starting quarterback, Don Strock, who sprained his wrist taking a snap from center on Cleveland's second possession.

Even though the officials let some fumbles slide, the Oilers were penalized 13 times for 118 yards and the Browns nine times for 75 yards.

Houston took a 14-10 lead at the start of the second quarter on a 14-yard touchdown reception and a 15-yard touchdown run by Allen Pinkett. Pinkett didn't find out he was starting until minutes before the game when the 1,000-yard rusher, Mike Rozier, decided his bruised ribs couldn't take the pounding.

Pinkett rushed 14 times for 82 yards. "This is only the second time in my 13 years as a head coach that I've had the same quarterback two straight years. It hadn't happened since Paul McDonald in 1978 and 1979. I tried to improve the position here. I never could until now."

"But I think running and defense are the two most important parts of the game. They're the most fundamental, it's passing and it isn't offense. It's establishing physical will on the other team."

Still, Robinson is not married to running or a balanced offense or anything except winning. Consider his statement last year before Dickerson was traded and before Elard, reached their present excellence: "If you say anything about me, say 'He's always won.' Say, 'He's always done what he had to do to win.' If I could trade Dickerson and Everett and Elard for enough defensive players to win a world championship, by God I'd do it."

A Discovery for the Rams: Forward Pass

By Frank Litsky

NEW YORK — If the Minnesota Vikings are to beat the Los Angeles Rams on Monday in the National Football League wild-card game in Minneapolis, they must control the Rams' passing game.

Forget that until last year the Rams passed only out of desperation. Forget that Coach John Robinson would seemingly rather chug a lug wrench than throw the ball.

Forget that in his seven years of coaching at the University of Southern California he produced two tailbacks — Charles White and Marcus Allen — who won the Heisman Trophy.

Forget that in his six seasons with the Rams he has produced such league rushing leaders as Eric Dickerson and, when Dickerson was traded last year, the same Charles White.

Forget that when White was suspended for four games for substance abuse this season, Greg Bell took over and became the league's fourth-leading rusher.

Though Robinson can work magic with the running game, the Rams passed more than half the time this year, with 522 passes and 507 runs.

Robinson insists he has not changed his philosophy. He says only the quarterback is different. For the first time since he took over the Rams, he has in Jim Everett a quarterback who can move the ball and not give it up.

"The day I got the Rams job," Robinson said in a telephone interview, "I realized our problem was trying to get the best out of what we had. In our first five years, we had five different quarterbacks."

"We went to the playoffs four straight years without a quarterback we thought was the answer," he said. "Then we got an opportunity to make a trade for Jim Everett. And that allowed us to try to get a balanced offense."

Everett was a 6-foot-5-inch (1.97-meter) quarterback from Purdue. In 1986, the Houston Oilers made him the third choice overall in the draft. When the season began and Everett was still unsigned, the Oilers traded him to the Rams for two veteran players, two first-round draft choices and a fifth-round pick.

Now that Robinson had his quarterback, he wanted an offensive coordinator who knew the passing game and would also accept Robinson's belief in running. After the 1986 season, they found him in Ernie Zampese, the offensive coordinator of the San Diego Chargers under Don Coryell.

When Zampese joined the Rams, he inherited a passing vacuum. The 1986 Rams ranked last in the league in passing, averaging 137.3 yards a game. In 1987, with Everett still learning, they were next to last, but their average was up to 170.3.

This year, they ranked third with 237.6 yards a game, an improvement of 100 yards a game in two years. Everett led the league this year with 31 touchdown passes.

Robinson likes what he sees in Everett, but not necessarily for the obvious reasons.

"I think Everett is playing winning quarterback," said Robinson. "With a quarterback, it's easy to see the numbers and arrive at a conclusion. I think the most revealing statistic is that guys who throw 400 yards a game win only half of those games. They're the most important parts of the game. They're the first fundamental, it's passing and it isn't offense. It's establishing physical will on the other team."

When Roman Gabriel retired in 1972, the Rams started searching for a quarterback. They tried a lame and older Joe Namath, a sore-armed and older Steve Bartkowski. They went through Pat Haden, Vince Ferraamo, James Harris, Dieter Brock, Jeff Kemp and more.

Meanwhile, they ran the ball. In Dickerson, their first-round draft choice in 1983, they found perhaps the ultimate runner. Dickerson also became an ultimate malleable, and the Rams traded him last year to the Indianapolis Colts. But with Dickerson gone and Everett not really ready, the Rams kept running. They finished with a 6-9 record. Robinson's first losing season with them.

"John didn't change his beliefs," said Jack Faulkner, the Rams' administrator of football operations. "He knew if we knock your rear end off the ball, we're going to keep the ball. But he was ready to pass more when his quarterback was ready."

Robinson agreed.

"This is only the second time in my 13 years as a head coach that I've had the same quarterback two straight years. It hadn't happened since Paul McDonald in 1978 and 1979. I tried to improve the position here. I never could until now."

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Bryan McWilliams, the Army quarterback, pulls away from the defense for a touchdown.

Alabama Overtakes Army, 29-28

By Gordon S. White Jr. NEW YORK Times Service EL PASO, Texas — David Smith, Alabama's southpaw quarterback, set all kinds of passing records as the highly favored Crimson Tide rallied for a 29-28 victory.

Smith hit Payne on a 23-yard touchdown pass. But Barnett came up with a 58-yard run right after that score to put Army on the 10. And on fourth down, Mike Mayweather just managed to get into the right corner of the end zone, going from the 4, to give Army the 21-20 edge.

■ Southern Mississippi Wins James Henry's two punt returns for touchdowns helped lead Southern Mississippi over Texas El Paso 38-18 Friday night in the Independence Bowl, The Associated Press reported from Shreveport, Louisiana.

COLLEGE BOWL GAMES

Saturday over a surprisingly strong Army team in the John Hancock Sun Bowl.

But it was David Casteal's 2-yard-long-by-2-yard-high leap over the Army line that gave Alabama its winning touchdown with four minutes left in the game. Casteal, the second-string tailback, had set up his winning score by running up the middle for 16 yards.

Smith, who was named the game's most valuable player, hit on 33 of 52 passes for 412 yards and two touchdowns.

His completions, attempts and passing yardage set Sun Bowl records.

Both Army and Alabama completed the 1988 season with 9-3 records.

Derrick Thomas, an end and

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

Table with columns for Eastern Conference and Western Conference, listing teams, wins, losses, and percentages.

Selected College Scores

Table listing college basketball scores for various teams.

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

Table listing NHL standings for various teams.

TOURNAMENTS

Table listing tournament results for various sports.

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Table listing Friday's results for various sports.

SATURDAY

Table listing Saturday's results for various sports.

SUNDAY

Table listing Sunday's results for various sports.

FOOTBALL

College Bowl Games

Table listing college bowl game results for various matchups.

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Table listing Friday's results for various sports.

TRANSITION

BASEBALL: American League... NATIONAL LEAGUE...

Bottom section containing various advertisements and graphics.

POSTCARD

In L.A., Taking Stock Of the Quake of Quakes

By Anne Taylor Fleming
New York Times Service
LOS ANGELES — It is an unusually tremulous holiday season. The earthquake in Armenia has set us on edge. People are talking about the probability of the Big One happening here.

The Doyenne of Black Poetry

By Tony Chapelle
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The listeners, assembled at the Harlem School of the Arts, hang on every syllable, their eyes absorbing every sweep of her hands.



Martha Anderson with a picture of herself and her late husband.

Children, I come back today To tell you a story of the long dark way. At points in her recital, she fairly sobs with the pain that Hughes re-creates. Her voice has a croak to it on these days. No matter. Her diction is precise, her lungs strong. Then, as she follows the ringing passage, "Stand like free men supporting my hands, she braces herself with her trust on her wheelchair's arms and stiffs rises to her feet for emphasis. The audience, too, is quickly on its feet, applauding.

She developed her own wide repertoire, from William Cullen Bryant's "Thanatopsis" and Shakespeare to Langston Hughes' "Freedom's Flow," which the poet mailed to Anderson and encouraged her to recite after they met in the 1950s. And she continued to perform at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, where she was a member, and at other churches in Harlem. But her acting and public speaking never led her to Broadway. She recalls once meeting a producer and he gave her a script to consider, along with a \$25 advance for her troubles. She told him later that she could not accept the role because she did not think she could memorize the lines.

school after the seventh grade and took a job at a commercial laundry in Richmond. In 1916, she married Oscar Pryor and continued her acting career. After his death in 1937, she moved to New York to join her sister, Ada Ferris. There, 12 years later, she married Junius Anderson, who died in 1959. In the late '30s and early '40s, Anderson enrolled in courses at Columbia University and at private theatrical schools in New York. The training led to her New York debut in 1940, and she likes to show visitors a poster for that performance at Carnegie Chamber Recital Hall in 1940, when she was billed as an "American Negro Dilemma."

LANGUAGE On the Trail of Unhappy Campers

By William Safire
WASHINGTON — In David Aaron's spy novel "Agent of Influence," a group of Wall Street M&A men are about to lose a leveraged buyout deal to a competitor with better inside information and deeper pockets. What figure of speech does the author (a former deputy national security adviser) choose to describe the infinite guillemets on the greedy faces of his characters? Here it is, as an *adverb* as a "poison put" bond: "Seldom had he seen such a group of unhappy campers."

House II Dictionary, in the name for brothers catering to male homosexuals. M&A, to move or acquire, means "mergers and acquisitions," a burgeoning field of financial play far more rewarding than building companies or producing goods. And agent of influence was defined by my old Nixon colleague E. Howard Hunt as "either a government official so highly placed that he can exercise influence on government policy or an opinion molder so influential as to be capable of altering the attitudes of an entire country."

ANNOUNCEMENTS
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Beat 28-17
EC Show
Rebel
Kiosk
French Girls
Ported Free
A Pick-up...
The Polish economy...
Page 7

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

THE BOLD

Economic Fruits of Political Pragmatism

THE POLITICAL STABILITY which has characterized the 28-year leadership of President Félix Houphouët-Boigny has been the key to the West African nation's economic successes. The atmosphere which allowed a country with little oil and few mineral resources to develop its agricultural potential is rare in Africa indeed. One need only look at neighboring Ghana, which

in more than 30 years of political upheaval and mismanagement squandered its rich potential and is only now beginning the painful road to rebuilding what existed before independence.

"Is this your first visit to Abidjan?" one local taxi driver asked. "What do you think? It's just like Paris, isn't it?" he offered, not waiting for an answer. His exuberance for his hometown can be forgiven even though the skyline of the plateau business center looks more like a scale-model of Manhattan than Paris. Such displays of civic pride say as much about Côte d'Ivoire's political successes as about the much touted "African economic miracle" of the last two decades.

While the Ghanaian economy was falling apart, Côte d'Ivoire was slowly building its economic base, becoming the largest cocoa exporter in the world and climbing to the number three spot as a coffee producer.

Both successes were at least partly the result of President Houphouët-Boigny's political pragmatism. While the rest of Africa rallied

to Ghanaian leader Kwame Nkrumah's call for pan-Africanism and as Guinea's Sekou Toure rebuffed De Gaulle's offer of continued alliance with its former colonies and proclaimed that freedom in poverty was preferable to riches in slavery, Mr. Houphouët-Boigny was carefully nurturing his ties with France.

A former Minister in De Gaulle's government, he firmly believed his newly independent country needed French help as it sought to develop its resources. As recently as the early 1980s, up to 35,000 French "cooperants" were in Côte d'Ivoire serving as school teachers and in mid- and upper-level management positions in government ministries and public corporations. That number has dropped off dramatically in recent years in a move the government calls "Ivorization."

Soundly criticized in the early years of independence for choosing to remain close to France, the policy nevertheless played a crucial role in helping build a stable base for the new republic.

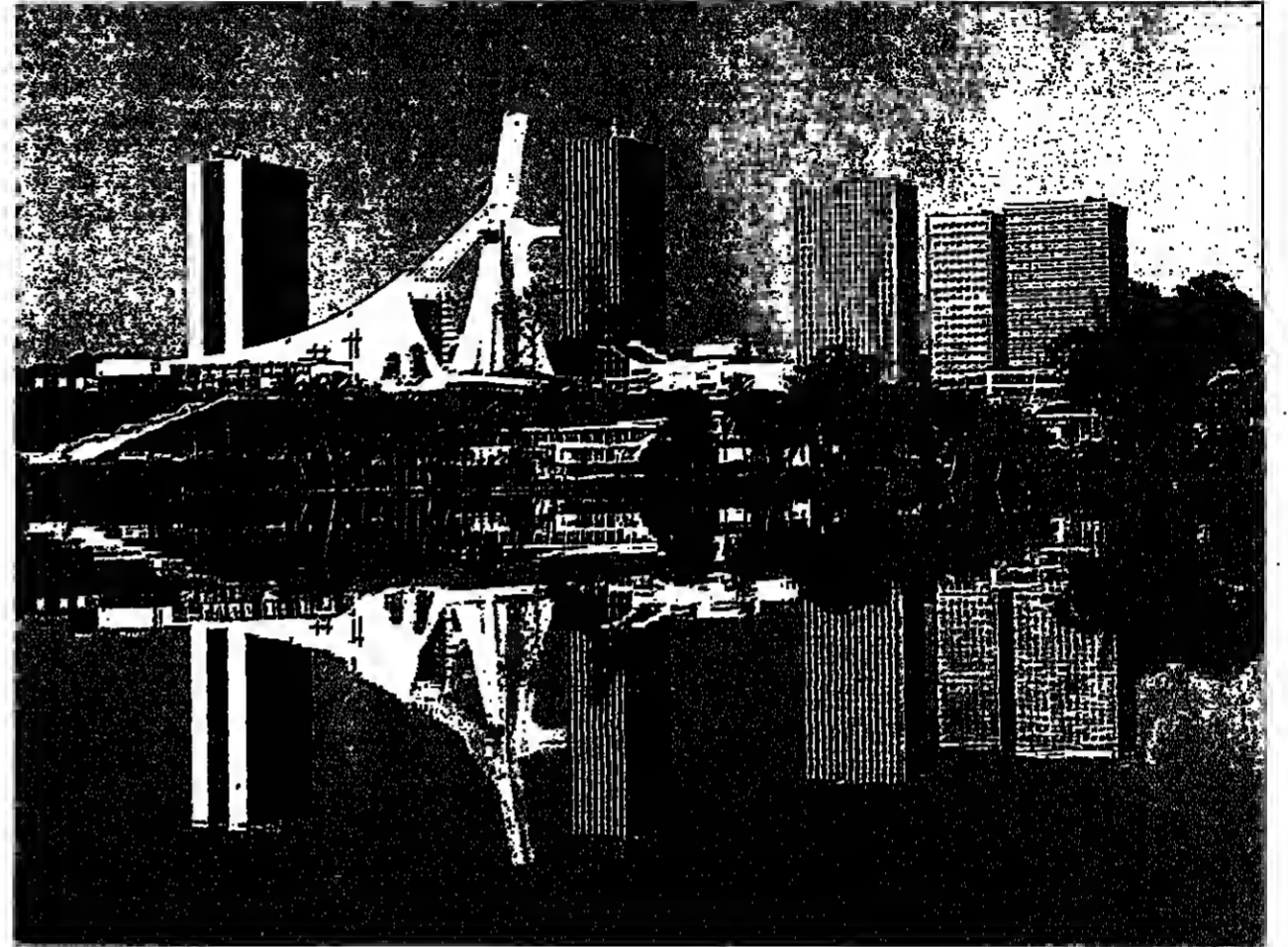
But that stability has not come

without a price. There is but one political party and though 546 candidates vied for the 175 seats in the National Assembly in the 1985 elections, all candidates were vetted first by the ruling Democratic Party of Côte d'Ivoire. There is only one candidate for the presidency — Houphouët-Boigny. The last election stretched government credibility to the breaking point when initial reports claimed the president had received 100 percent of the vote.

The government argues that the Ivorian "economic miracle" has won the love and respect of all the population who only have to look around them to see how lucky they are to have a man like Houphouët-Boigny in charge. That argument gets further support by the estimated 3 million foreigners from elsewhere in the poverty-stricken region who "voted with their feet" and fled here in search of jobs.

Another explanation for Mr. Houphouët-Boigny's political longevity is his astute balancing of eth-

See *Pragmatism* page III



Abidjan's ultramodern cathedral and high-rise skyline tower above the shores of Ebrie Lagoon.

Agency Undertakes More Modernization

FIRST-TIME VISITORS to Abidjan may be awed, even unsettled, by the sophistication of the place. The city center boasts ultramodern high-rises, luxury hotels and multilane urban highways. A \$300 million program which got underway last year aims to clear 60 hectares (148 acres) of shanties, provide accommodation for another 7,000 families and improve the city's

transport network. The government has spared little expense building up its commercial capital. The same goes for Yamoussoukro, President Houphouët-Boigny's birthplace, 260 kilometers (161.5 miles) to the northwest, which the national assembly designated as the country's new political capital in 1983. It has been transformed almost overnight from a feudal bush village into one of the wonders of modern Africa.

Credit for the construction of Côte d'Ivoire's two urban show-cases and the laying of an infrastructure that is the envy of other black African states goes to the public works agency, Direction Générale des Grands Travaux (DCGTX).

In March last year the president brought his entire 40-member cabinet to visit the DCGTX's Abidjan headquarters, using the occasion to lecture ministers on the virtues of thrift, diligence and efficiency. Frenchman Antoine Cesareo, the DCGTX director, claimed that during the past decade the agency had saved the government CFA 800 billion (around \$2.6 billion) and exe-

cuted construction contracts valued at CFA 1.8 trillion.

The economies have been achieved as a result of substantial reductions in contractors' margins and by ensuring that budgets and deadlines are respected. The president's visit coincided with the extension of the agency's activities to include project conception, design, implementation and commissioning — activities that were formerly handled by government ministries. Now responsible for almost all public investments, DCGTX has been most active in the area of road building. Côte d'Ivoire has the best road network in sub-Saharan Africa, with some 60,000 kilometers of classified roads, of which about 7,000 kilometers are primary and 8,000 kilometers are secondary.

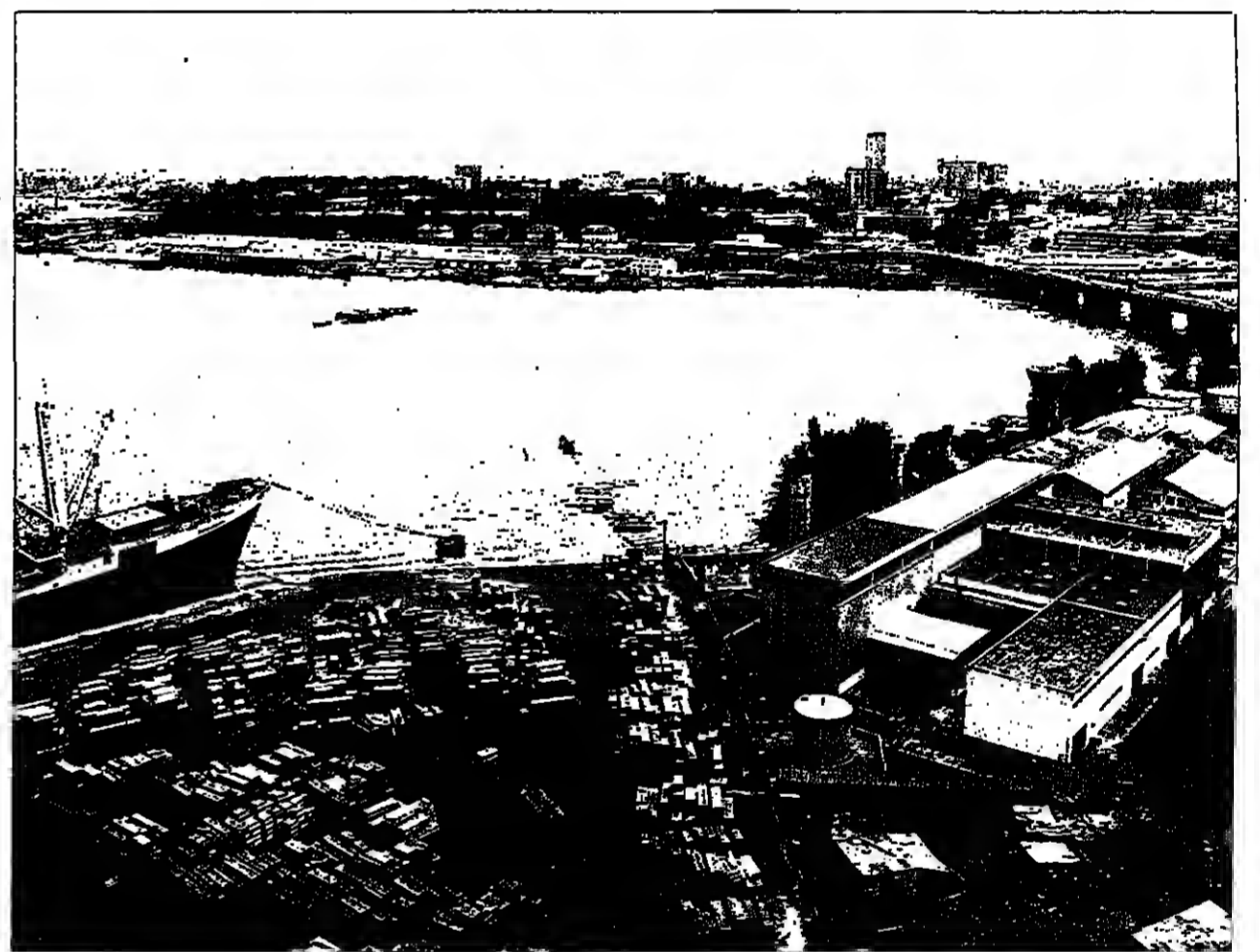
A four-year, \$275 million program involving the construction of some 1,300 kilometers of new roads is scheduled for completion by the end of December. The program is financed by the World Bank, the African Development Bank and a number of commercial banks. In mid-year the African Development Bank approved a further CFA 64

billion loan for the construction and upgrading of some 600 kilometers of new roads in the southwest and center of the country.

The World Bank had been expected to contribute to the financing of road construction in coming years, but has apparently decided against it on the grounds that some of the envisaged projects do not meet its minimum viability criteria. A \$100 million loan slated for the transport sector is now expected to finance improvements to the country's port, airport and railway facilities.

The bank has agreed in principle to help finance the current overhaul of Abidjan Port, which involves the construction of a terminal to handle processed timber, a fishing quay with provision for freezing and processing facilities, the extension of a dike to help combat beach erosion and the building of additional roads. Covering an area of 1,000 hectares, it has an annual turnover of CFA 200 billion and employs 35,000 people. The port is one of the busiest in francophone Africa, han-

See *Modernization* page II



Further improvements are scheduled for Abidjan Port, one of the busiest in francophone Africa.

Fresh Glimpses of Africa Old and New

SITUATED MIDWAY along the south side of the African bulge, Côte d'Ivoire, a nation of nine million, offers windows on both Africas — old and new. Abidjan, a modern city of more than 2 million, is located on Ebrie Lagoon, one of the many palm-fringed lagoons which run the length of the coast from Ghana to Liberia. Dubbed the country's economic capital, it boasts

scores of fine French restaurants, luxury hotels and excellent airline connections to Europe and North America.

First-time visitors are often struck by the unexpected sight of the Abidjan skyline with its skyscrapers shimmering in the tropical sun. Its broad boulevards and highways throbbing with traffic, the city called the "Pearl of the Lagoon" is no sleepy village but a bustling big town, albeit with an African flavor.

The modern business center is on a plateau on the north side of the lagoon. A short water taxi ride away (for those choosing romanticism over the convenience of two high-speed six-lane bridges) lies the "hot" side of town — Treichville. By day the visitor should head for the colorful market to bargain for fresh papayas, bananas and mangoes, or haggle for a good price on bolts of cloth or a thousand and one other items representing the craftsmanship of all West Africa.

But when the sun goes down Treichville really comes alive. In "La Canne à Sucre" or "La Griffie" the crowds begin to build around midnight and do not settle down

until dawn. The night sounds to the latest tunes from Europe and America, with a little Caribbean Kassav, African highlife and ziglibity thrown in for good measure.

Abidjan and the rest of the coastal belt of Côte d'Ivoire benefit from a tropical climate. The proximity to the sea keeps daily temperatures between 73 and 80 degrees F. (22 to 26 degrees C.) with 84 percent humidity. Abundant rains (80 to 120 inches, or 200 to 300 centimeters) from May to July promote the rapid growth of a huge assortment of tropical plants. An excellent highway system leads from Abidjan, revealing different terrain in almost every direction.

Dense forests occupy much of the western part of the country and extend to the ocean. The region of scrub savannah, a narrow strip in the middle of the country, supports the country's agricultural production of cocoa, coffee and bananas. In the far North, grassy savannah marks the fringes of the Sahel, the continent-wide strip of land which borders the Sahara desert.

Just a short trip from Abidjan on the divided highway is the colorful

sight of the "fanicos," the washermen who stand beating tons of dirty laundry on the stones which line the banks of the Banco River. By noon most days, colorful flowing *boubous* (traditional unisex West African dress), shirts and trousers are stretched over bushes and grass to dry in the warm sun.

Farther along, the route leads to the Comoe game reserve where safari tours set out regularly in search of hippo, lions, panthers, elephants, buffalo, warthogs and antelope.

From Abidjan heading west it is a two and a half hour drive by car (longer if you go by pirogue, or canoe) to Tiebga, the village built on stilts over the Ebrie Lagoon. Yamoussoukro, the hometown of President Félix Houphouët-Boigny, is a three-hour drive into the interior. Accommodation ranges from the luxurious Hotel President with its sky-high restaurant affording a panoramic view of the 18-hole championship golf course, to modest but clean mom-and-pop inns featuring African-style *maquis* (restaurants). The city is officially the

See *Glimpses* page IV



The ancient and the modern are merged in the design of the lushly landscaped Hotel Abidjan.

The Five Performed A Service
By Jim Hoagland
PARIS — I sometimes wonder if "self-hating" Jews bother. Except others to save them that trouble. The "self-hating" Jew has been a common burled publicly at the five American Jews who went to Stockholm to help coax peaceful notes out of a 7. Arafat, whose last known address is Baghdad, Iraq. But there is a address in the vipers' nest. The Jews' Jesse Jackson. Group F. Will writes in The Washington Post. I think. "Well meaning" Ben Halpern in the Los Angeles Times, a run-up phrase you use for people you are about to know. The group was "used as a car type in an effort to predict the political future behind Israel's" adds Mr. Halpern, professor of Near East studies at Brandeis University. He then appeals to American Jews not to play "maimoniaid" between Israel and the PLO. Mr. Halpern, Mr. Will and commentators are ostensibly on the issue of citizens' diplomatic jumping into the middle of the harm than good. Some of the private citizens trying to influence policy intrigues are in fact to go on display in the O'Brien Iran-contra trial. But what really bothers others about the actions of the publisher Stanley Sheinbaum, others in Stockholm is that they were sending wrong signals to U.S. intentions or subverting policy. The problem seems to be these American Jews were meddling with the U.S. government, trying out official U.S. policy, getting Mr. Arafat to recognize and renounce terrorism. It is the substance of that that causes the grief to leadership and to others. And that that grief is understandable. Mr. Arafat's promises are cotton candy. His "moderate" his sensitivity to the healing; be accomplished for these between Israel and the PLO were demonstrated by his travels from Stockholm, a straight to the Stalinist cabinet, Berlin and then continued meeting and photo ops. Mr. K. Waldheim of Vienna, a former clerk in Hitler's But on the whole it is Mr. Arafat make the promises than not. It is a Palestinian movement to be a realistic about accepting the Arab states might try to deal not dealing directly with Israel, but not only Israel, but the occupation of Bank and Gaza. And that reneges, it is the PLO's heaviest political price. American Jews who understand the balance of who have questioned in Lebanon or elsewhere is routinely castigated as "self-hating" by those who determine Israel. But what are losing their coherence and independent voice. American Jews suggest the becoming an important and positive change in the region. The House group of men So is the work done by a University of Maryland scholar, in urging West Bankians to shape a document of coexistence with Israel. The American Jews who are willing that Prime Minister Yitzhak had agreed to make a religious groups to form a government coalition. Mr. Shamer has been the deal because of the reaction. When the legislation pulled the attention of the Stockholm but he backed out on the ultra- and patched together a coalition with the Labor party, a full-blown coalition with the United States. American Jews as a have a unique responsibility. They are respected and trusted by a people whose conditions them as a They are speaking with the Middle East just as the Jews is a unique responsibility. The Washington

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Many Hospitals But Little Primary Care



Cash crops and refined products help underwrite the country's ambitious health program.

ABIDJAN'S EXPATRIATES consider themselves privileged in comparison with their counterparts elsewhere on the continent. They know that if they are ill or injured, they can be treated in the most advanced and best equipped hospitals in sub-Saharan Africa. When Côte d'Ivoire was reaping huge windfalls from sales of high-priced cocoa and coffee during the

1970s, the government had lofty ambitions for the health sector. Plans were laid for the construction of dozens of hospitals throughout the country, so that anyone who fell ill could be cured in comfort. Today there is a health center for every 15,000 Ivoirians and one hospital bed for every 900 people. Few African countries can boast such facilities.

But many experts believe that official policy in this respect has been misguided. In 1978, when the World Health Organization adopted the so-called *alma alta* declaration advocating the importance of primary health care, the government was reluctant to adhere to it. "I simply felt that primary health care was health care on the cheap," says Ken Gilbert, an American doctor who has been involved in village-level health schemes throughout the country for 14 years.

According to a recent report by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) "Health-related indicators such as the crude death rate, infant and child mortality rates and life expectancy compare unfavorably with those of other lower middle income countries. The status and trends are little better than those prevailing in neighboring West African countries that have significantly lower per capita incomes and fewer financial resources."

Life expectancy ranges from about 36 years in Abidjan and 50 in the southern forest area to as low as 39 in some northern savannah zones. One in ten babies dies at birth, and of those who survive, nearly one fifth will not reach the age of four. Diarrhea is the biggest killer, accounting for no less than 50 percent of infantile mortalities last year. Measles, meningitis, whooping cough, tetanus and malaria are also widespread.

The 60-odd hospitals throughout the country "fail to provide the quantity or quality of services needed," says UNICEF. As the government has concentrated on building hospitals in urban areas, its overall

health policy has resulted in only a "modest" improvement in conditions, "since the rural population has had little or no access to basic health services."

Maternal mortality is high. Less than 10 percent of women receive prenatal care and only 20 percent of all births take place in what UNICEF calls a "sanitary environment." A large proportion of maternal deaths are attributable to complications resulting from illegal abortions in the 15-19 age group. Sex education and family planning facilities are virtually nonexistent.

Côte d'Ivoire is one of the few African countries not dependent on food aid and the average intake of nutritional foods is above the recommended minimum daily requirement. Nevertheless, large seasonal and regional variations in food supply as well as sharp socioeconomic inequalities mean that malnutrition is widespread in some rural areas and among the urban poor.

Studies in the northern savannah zone show that up to one third of children aged between nine and 24 months suffer from severe malnutrition just before the harvest season when food supplies are at their low-

est. Even in the South, where food is plentiful, malnutrition exists because the diet consists largely of starchy foods. The consumption of protein, calories, fats and certain vitamins is consequently well below recommended levels.

UNICEF says that the lack of data on malnutrition makes the formulation of a government policy to deal with it difficult. Nevertheless, it believes that "even if there were considerable increases in per capita food production, malnutrition would remain a matter for concern."

There are, however, signs that the government is determined to reverse the trend toward deteriorating health among ordinary Ivoirians brought about by emphasis on curative rather than preventive medicine. An increasing proportion of its annual budget is being earmarked for the sector — although much of this is still destined for hospital construction in Abidjan — while a recent nationwide campaign to vaccinate children under four against seven immunizable diseases has covered some 85 percent of those targeted.

Gerald Bourke

More Modernization

Continued from page 1

ding cargo for the landlocked states of the Sahel such as Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso.

Links with Burkina Faso have long been assured by the Régie du Chemin de Fer Abidjan-Niger (RAN) railway company, which operates the 1,156-kilometer line from Abidjan to the capital, Ouagadougou, built by the French during the colonial era. But the quality of the road linking the two cities — and growing competition from bus and road haulage companies — has resulted in a steady falloff in the volume of freight and passengers carried on the line. With operational losses and debts at record levels, its joint owners, the Ivoirian and Bur-

kinabe governments, have now agreed to split up the company.

Côte d'Ivoire has three international airports — at Abidjan, Bouaké and Yamoussoukro — and more than two dozen regional airports. Plans have been laid for the construction of a second international airport near Abidjan to handle the steady increase in traffic, but they have remained on the drawing board since the recession set in.

The extension of the telecommunications network, on the other hand, is proceeding. A five-year program due to be completed in 1990 will almost double the number of phone lines countrywide — from 65,000 to 125,000.

Gerald Bourke

PORTS OF ABIDJAN

ABIDJAN PORT



PREMIER CONTAINER PORT OF THE WEST AFRICAN COAST



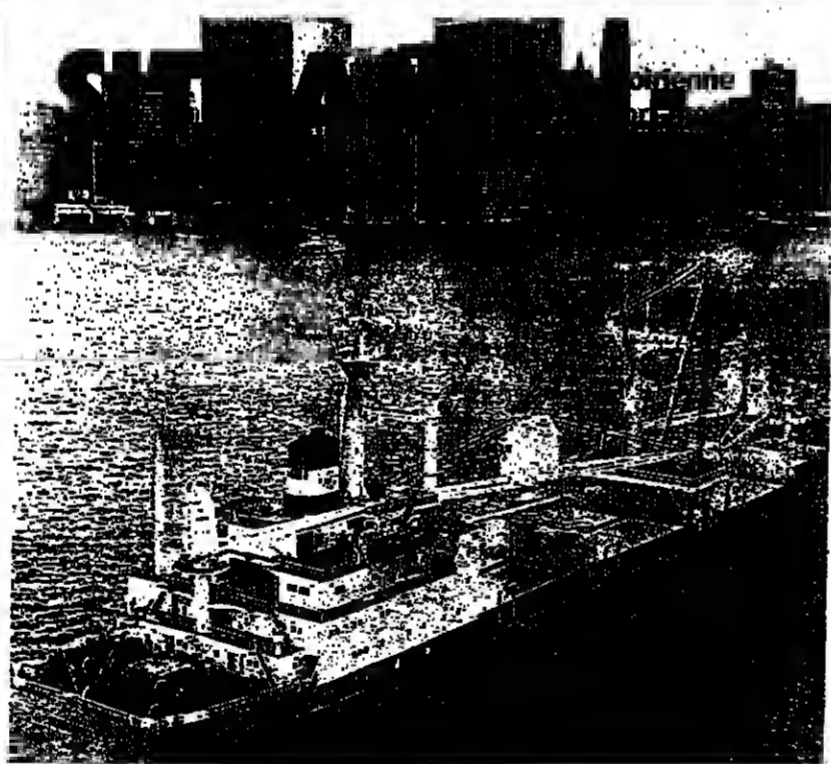
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- Vessels transformable into full container ships: capacity 460 containers.
- Banana boats and tankers servicing the Mediterranean.
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مكنا من النحل

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Oral Tradition Preserves Tribal Past

THE STORY of how the Baulé got their name is just one of the thousands of folktales of the more than 60 ethnic groups which make up the population of the modern, prosperous West African nation. And while Ivoirians may justly brag of their big strides in development, they are perhaps even prouder of "la Côte d'Ivoire profonde," the Africa of tradition and mystery. A

long time ago, deep in the wilds of Africa, a tribe of noble people fleeing persecution was trapped on the banks of a flood-swollen river. The woman leader of the tribe, Queen Lokou, made the courageous and painful decision to sacrifice her own child to ensure the tribe's safety as it threw itself into the raging river in a desperate effort to cross over. With the mournful cry "Baulé" — the child is dead — the people crossed the river to begin a new life in what is now Côte d'Ivoire.

Little of Côte d'Ivoire's early history was known before the 19th century. While archaeologists interested in Egypt were being rewarded with the treasures of Tutankhamen, researchers in this part of Africa, with its high humidity and acid soil, found little physical evidence of the region's long history of human settlements. But what Côte d'Ivoire lacks in physical evidence of its rich cultural heritage is made up for by its extensive oral history.

The Gagous people, who live near the Bandama River in the Oumé region, tell of the ancient spirits who were the very first inhabitants to make this fertile land their home. Perhaps half-mythical, these small, brown-skinned people were said to have been ferocious hunters who brought down even the largest game with their poisoned arrows. Those "ancients," not unlike modern-day pygmies in their distrust of outsiders, fled the succeeding waves of immigration of the Didas, the Adioukrou and Kouenigbo who began populating what is now Côte d'Ivoire.

The Dans people, almost as ancient as the mountains in the western part of the country they made their home in, also possess a rich past. Like the Touras who live in the mountains east of the city of Touba, these people have been here so long no one remembers when or where they came from. The Koulangos of Boundoukou say they are as old as the earth itself and that their forefathers were the stones of a huge growth which can still be seen today.

Others who eventually made Côte d'Ivoire their home include the people once known as Soninke (or

Sarakoles), those believed to have founded the ancient kingdom of Ghana back in the seventh century. In that ancient empire, fabulously wealthy kings commanded a kingdom that stretched from modern-day Mauritania to Senegal and Mali. When Islamic invaders swept down from the north, many of the Soninke fled south, away from the sword of Islam. They eventually mixed with the Malinkes from the mountains of Guinea, who renamed the Soninke the Senoufos.

Another important migration occurred between the 15th and 17th centuries when the Mandingo tribes began arriving. Of those, the Dioula continued their tradition as traders while the Lobis, whose name means the "forgotten tribe," inhabited the

remote region now known as the Comoé National Park.

No account of the rich ethnic mix of Côte d'Ivoire could avoid mention of the arrival of several of the Akan tribes. The best known of that group were the Ashantis, whose kingdom was centered in the town of Kumasi in what is modern-day Ghana. By the 18th century, some rebellious groups known as the Anyi broke away from the rule of the Ashantis and began migrating to Côte d'Ivoire. Closely related to the Anyis were the Baulés, whose migration eventually occupied most of the center of the country. The Anyis and the Baulés played a pivotal role in the commercial development of the country, a role they still play today.

Political Pragmatism

Continued from page 1

nic rivalries. Political observers here marvel at his sophisticated system of governing through ethnic quotas. All major ethnic groups are represented in the government with the President's Baoule tribe being slightly more equal than the others. The key post of President of the National Assembly — the interim successor should the presidency become vacant — is filled by Henri Konan Bedie, also a Baoule. Other key players from the President's clan are the Minister of Defense and a senior minister of state.

The long-running political dilemma centers on the question of succession and what sort of government will follow Mr. Houphouët-Boigny. There is no obvious successor although Konan Bedie has perhaps a slight advantage over anyone else. The president says it is African tradition not to name a successor while the chief is alive, a position he adopted when political backstabbing crescendoed in the early 1980s when it was thought a successor was about to be chosen. Just as Mr. Houphouët-Boigny

has often followed independent domestic and fiscal policies not in vogue elsewhere in Africa, his position on the continent's biggest political issue has also been at odds with the majority. Though he regularly condemns apartheid, for the past 17 years he has advocated dialogue as the way to resolve the thorny problems in Southern Africa.

In early October a South African delegation led by President P.W. Botha met with Mr. Houphouët-Boigny in his presidential palace in the political capital Yamoussoukro, an act condemned by Black liberation groups and most other African countries.

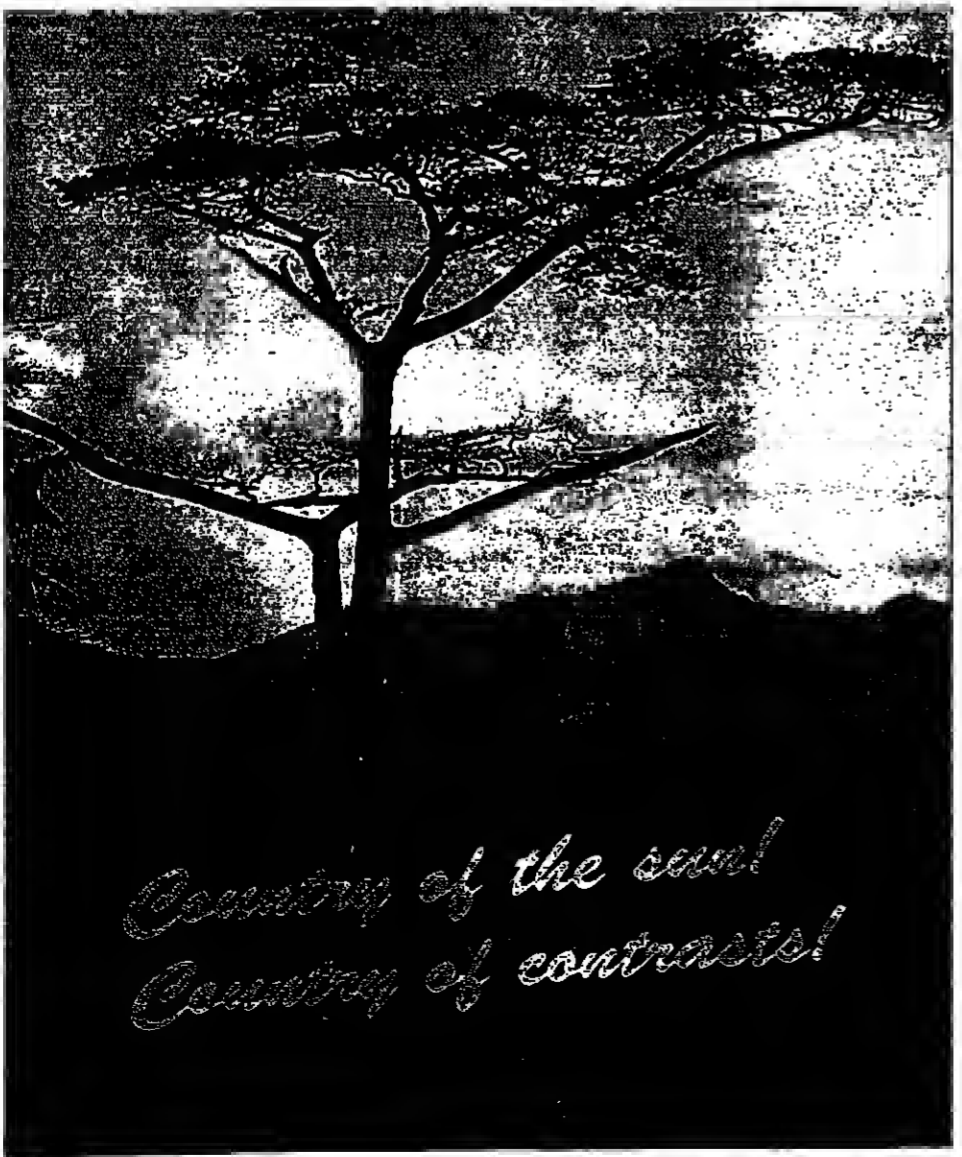
But there is no denying that the official policy of dialogue has made the country an important participant in efforts to resolve regional issues. Within the past several months the Ivoirian government helped negotiate the release of two Cuban pilots shot down by Angolan rebels and Mr. Houphouët-Boigny has taken an active role in efforts to mediate a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola and to achieve independence for Namibia.

Larry James



Pineapple is one of the top Ivoirian commodities, along with cocoa, coffee, cotton and timber.

COTE D'IVOIRE



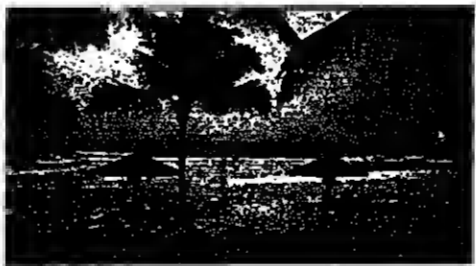
Country of the soul
Country of contrasts!

THE SOUTH

This means above all Abidjan, the pearl of the lagoons, a cosmopolitan tourist and business centre with its hotels and ice rink (the only one in Africa), bowling, casino and golf course.

The south also includes the seaside resorts of Assinie (Club Méditerranée) and Assouindé (Vallur), situated 'twixt sea and lagoon, and offering all types of water sports, including sailing, canoeing, water skiing, horse riding, underwater fishing, and of course beautiful sun-drenched beaches.

The South is also Bassam and Bingerville, the two ancient capitals, and the scene of a large part of the country's recent history. Finally, there is the lakeside of Tagba, and Jacqueville, the former centre of communications with the outside world.



Beach at Assouindé

THE AGNI KINGDOM

The Agni Kingdom or "Indénié" is famous for its forests, but its inhabitants are also large-scale farmers (coffee, cocoa) and the country is justly proud of its rich history. The inhabitants of these tiny kingdoms will regale you with a thousand tales, and will explain why the villagers of Soko live together with tribes of sacred monkeys, or will show you the river with the sacred fish of Sapia. At Abengourou the King of the Agnis receives visitors in his residence (built in 1882). You can also enjoy a princely welcome at Zaranou, where you will be the guest of honour of an Agni chief at dances organised in your honour.

Agni handicraft, including the typical carpetware of Abengourou, bronze statuettes and weights, and richly woven londs, are highly prized.

THE YACOUBA COUNTRY

One of the most important tourist regions on account of its climate, masks, and ritual fêtes, the Yacouba country enjoys a wide range of tourist attractions (mountains, waterfalls, rope bridges, folklore...), and is definitely the region that differs most from the rest of the country. One cannot fail to be captured by its charm.



Abengourou tapestry

THE BAOULE COUNTRY

This is the centre of the Côte d'Ivoire, with its traditions, legends, folklore, handicrafts and rites, where you discover the Park of the Marabout, one of the largest nature reserves in the country.

The Baoulé country is also the centre of a civilisation whose external manifestations were and still are making visitors welcome, jewelry, richly decorated ornaments and sumptuous clothes, which impart both a surprising and captivating sense of pomp and circumstance to local ceremonies.

THE SENOUFU COUNTRY

The enchanting but at the same baffling, enigmatic and mysterious North is one of the regions richest in cultural heritage and tourist attractions. Its folklore and handicrafts are legendary and are still alive, while its traditional dances and initiation ceremonies (such as the Poro) display national pride and are actively promoted by the leaders. FAKAFA fabrics, popularly called 'KORHOGO' fabrics, the woven londs of Waranéné, as well as the blacksmiths of Koni are attractions famed throughout the world that will not fail to enthral the visitor.

THE COMOÉ NATIONAL PARK (150,000 hectares)

Situated in the north-east of the Côte d'Ivoire the Comoé National Park is a unique nature reserve dedicated to the preservation of the natural fauna, and will surely captivate the visitor with its elephants, buffaloes, lions, panthers, birds...

The Park is an outstanding safari centre, and hundreds of safari-lovers flock to the hotels of Ganse and to the Comoé Safari Lodge every weekend.

THE SOUTH-WEST

The Atlantic coast and the south-west region contain fantastic beaches and the huge Parc de Tai, officially part of the national heritage.

Rich in animals and plants, this region is of outstanding scientific and tourist interest. All water sports, including deep-sea fishing, can be enjoyed, and you will find yourself delighted by the region's pastoral charms.



Village in Senoufo country

The Côte d'Ivoire has everything that's necessary for a memorable visit. The Côte d'Ivoire is tourism with a human face; indeed, it is the real tourism.

For further information, please contact your local travel agent or

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Gerald Bourie

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Gerald Bourie

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CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Education: Improving But Costly

EACH OCTOBER, as approximately 1.5 million public school students prepare for the "rentrée scolaire," the government of this West African nation is reminded of one of its most pressing and important problems — educating its youth. Each year the government reaffirms its commitment to education as vital to the country's development and announces

new measures to improve the system. This year the focus has been on the recurrent problems of overcrowding and the rising cost of education.

Officially, education is free at all levels in Côte d'Ivoire and primary school attendance is compulsory. As any parent will argue, however, there are plenty of expenses involved in sending a child to school.

Various registration fees, expenses for books, school supplies and uniforms can often reach CFA 125,000 (\$405) per student — twice the monthly salary of a typical worker.

The financial strain is especially difficult for an entry-level government worker, already stretched to make ends meet on a monthly salary of CFA 33,000 (\$107). Even senior-level employees, who may earn as much as CFA 120,000 (\$389) a month, complain of feeling the pinch, especially if they have several school-age children.

According to the National Parents Organization (Union Nationale des Parents d'Elèves), annual education costs range between CFA 120,000 and CFA 210,000 per child per year.

Those students whose parents can afford private schools, where the student-to-teacher ratio is lower and the quality of instruction generally higher, pay up to CFA 300,000 annually. Those who can afford neither look elsewhere.

An estimated 40,000 Ivoirian students attend school in neighboring countries where costs are lower. In Burkina Faso, for example, the cost of a year's schooling averages CFA 45,000 though the standards are considerably lower in the less-developed neighbor to the north.

UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization) estimates that 77 percent of all children between the ages of six and eleven attended primary school in 1985, according to their most recent figures. Ivoirian education ministry studies show that the greatest successes have been achieved in towns, where

90 percent of all children attend primary school.

For secondary school children, 11 and older, the participation is much lower but the competition for places in the over-crowded system is much higher.

The Education Ministry estimates 20 percent of the children of secondary school age are enrolled in the system and the government-owned daily newspaper *Fraternité Matin* said this October that 245,000 children fought for the 40,000 places in secondary school. The government response so far has been to insist on higher standards for entry into secondary school.

Bala Keita, the minister for secondary education, said that admission must be based on ability. "The dividing line for education must be quality and competence," he argued. "If there are only 10 or 100 persons qualified to receive a diploma, then they will be the only ones to graduate."

Starting with the 1989-1990 school year, Côte d'Ivoire will also require primary students to pass a test demonstrating their civic and moral education before qualifying for secondary school admittance. The decision, announced by the National Education Ministry and the Council of Ministers in early October, is part of the government effort to raise national standards.

The persistent problem of large

classes with low teacher-to-student ratios is being met by increased expenditures, and the government is said to make a serious effort to tailor instruction to better suit the needs of rural children. More than 1,600 French school teachers are helping to meet the lack of qualified Ivoirian instructors.

Adult illiteracy averages 57.3 percent, according to UNESCO, compared to 70 to 90 percent rates elsewhere in the region, and the system of free education includes the National University in Abidjan with five faculties and an enrollment of 12,755.

In 1982, the Institut National Supérieur d'Enseignement Technique, which combines teacher training and technical education, was transferred 250 kilometers (155 miles) from Abidjan to Yamoussoukro. The school, along with the National Public Works Institute, forms what is often referred to as the Polytechnical School of Côte d'Ivoire.

The schools, the first of which first began operation almost ten years ago, were designed for a faculty of 300 and a student body of 1,600 students. Yamoussoukro is also the home of two separate high schools for boys and girls, whose purpose is to provide the highest quality education for the young Ivoirians replacing French teachers in the school system.

L.J.

Glimpses of Africa

Continued from page 1

political capital and is home for several branches of the country's university system as well as the Houphouët-Boigny foundation. Another important site is the controversial new basilica currently under construction. Scheduled for dedication in December 1989, the church is rivaled in size only by St. Peter's in Rome.

Another must in Yamoussoukro is the daily feeding of the crocodiles which inhabit the artificial moat

surrounding the Presidential Palace. Each day around four o'clock in the afternoon, onlookers assemble to watch the official "feeder" prepare the feast of live chickens.

L.J.

Larry James is a freelance writer who has lived and worked in Côte d'Ivoire for the last four years.

Gerald Bourke is an Abidjan-based freelance journalist who specializes in economic reporting.



The cool interior of Abidjan's international airport welcomes visitors to the commercial capital.

REPUBLIC OF THE CÔTE D'IVOIRE

MINISTRY OF TRADE

Internal and external trade have developed considerably in line with the growth in population and increase in standard of living.

At the internal level, one of the tasks entrusted to the Ministry of Trade is the sale and marketing of foodstuffs, for which the O.C.P.V. was set up in 1984 with the following objectives:

- inclusion of nationals in distribution networks within the framework of a national assistance programme for Côte d'Ivoire merchants and shopkeepers.
- fight against the high cost of living with strengthened, though still insufficient measures, by reinforcing price control and control of weights and measures.
- promotion of home-grown produce, an action which has been highly successful with the population.

On an external level, our trade has experienced spectacular growth despite the crisis that has affected all countries and the resultant austerity measures. The promotion of our export activities has received a new stimulus with the establishment of the U.C.I.A. The imports sector has undergone reorganization.

Sale and marketing of food products
The Office to Promote the Sale and Marketing of Food Products (O.C.P.V.) was set up to alleviate the difficulties experienced by peasants in the sale and disposal of their highly perishable products, of which up to 30% and sometimes even more is lost every year.

The Office gives aid for all sorts of products. Some four hundred co-operative associations (C.V.C.) benefit from the Ministry's managerial and financial assistance, amounting to more than one billion 350 million F C.F.A. since the establishment of the Office. Intervention by the O.C.P.V. is not limited only to managerial help for the peasants.

The decision taken by the Government on 5th June 1988 to set up a national network of wholesale markets for foodstuffs was implemented in three phases:

- 1) The establishment of one dozen collection markets and group centres in rural districts.
- 2) The establishment of fifteen markets for production and consumption in the main urban centres of the country.
- 3) The establishment of markets for consumption at Abidjan, Yamoussoukro and Bouaké.

This overall project has enabled the economic managers to deploy technical means and equipment capable, thanks to better preservation techniques, of regularising the circulation and movement of produce.

In order to establish a favourable economic environment, it is intended to introduce a sufficiently remunerative pricing policy for foodstuffs.

The O.C.P.V. is nowadays accepted by all the peasants as a credible structure that provides a constant flow of information to:

- producers, concerning the needs and market movements in our towns and villages
- merchants, shopkeepers and consumers, concerning the availabilities of the different producing areas for all types of foodstuffs.

Fight against fraud
The Ministry of Trade has prepared a bill covering commercial activities in the distribution and services sectors, which is aimed at reorganising commercial activities and facilitating the establishment of Côte d'Ivoire nationals in trade and commerce.

The reorganisation of commercial activities also justifies the decisions taken to prevent fraud:

- a ban on the importation for sale in the Côte d'Ivoire of second-hand cars, obsolete, cannibalised or used tyres, inner-tubes, and spare parts for everyday use.
- the establishment of a commission to monitor imports, etc.



Minister of Trade, Nicolas Kouassi Angbo.

In order to encourage the people of the Côte d'Ivoire to discover, purchase and consume local products and to contribute to balancing the economy, the Ministry of Trade organises each year, in October and December, quality promotional days for Côte d'Ivoire products and the lincoln fortnight (Quinzaine du Pagne) of the Côte d'Ivoire.

The success of these commercial activities explains the enthusiasm of the Côte d'Ivoire people in setting up enterprises to promote fairs and commercial weeks and organise exhibitions throughout the country.

There is no shadow of doubt concerning the quality of products made in the Côte d'Ivoire. This is particularly true of fabrics printed by the Robert Gouffroy (1981) UTEXI (1986) and UNIWAX (1988) factories, of which the over-increasing local demand for FANCY and WAX products is an obvious sign.

Commercial activity is concentrated in two main areas, namely tradition and innovation. The lincoln is a traditional fabric by means of which Africans can demonstrate and exhibit their national identity.

During this period of crisis the promotion of Côte d'Ivoire products in foreign markets is absolutely vital. In order to understand the problem of these markets better, branches of the Abidjan International Trade Centre (U.C.I.A.) have been established. There is an office for America/Asia/Oceania, based in New York, and the European office based in Paris, with branches in Brussels, Cologne and Milan.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORT

BALANCE OF THE LAST TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS

ASPHALT ROADS - DIRT ROADS

On independence in 1960, the national road network comprised 700 km of 6m-wide asphalt roads and 24,800 km of dirt roads of all categories.

In 1988 the road network has more than 4,100 km of 7m-wide asphalt road, permitting a smooth traffic flow, and includes 141 km of double-lane dual carriageways separated by a central earth reservation.

The dirt road network is more than 63,000 km long. The Government has initiated a large annual maintenance programme for resurfacing and draining the entire road network.

The total length of roads and highways is thus now more than 67,000 km.

BRIDGES AND FERRIES

In 1960 wide rivers and water courses were crossed by a network of 22 long bridges and 33 ferries, including 7 self-propelled ferries and 26 chain ferries.

In 1988 the number of long bridges now exceeds 60. The number of ferries is now 30, including 11 self-propelled and 12 chain ferries.

FRESH WATER SUPPLIES AND WELLS

Fresh water supplies: In 1960 only one town, Abidjan, was provided with a fresh water supply.

In 1988 fresh water is distributed to more than 132 towns, i.e. almost all the prefectures and towns of more than 10,000 inhabitants, and to more than 105 villages.

Wells: In 1960, 300 wells and boreholes provided drinking-water. In 1987 more than 12,000 wells provided water for 8,000 villages.

The investment, which was 100 million F CFA in 1960, is now more than 100 billion F CFA in 1988

HYDROLOGY

In 1960, the Côte d'Ivoire had 5 surface water measuring stations.

In 1988 it has 152 stations managed and operated by 38 Côte d'Ivoire engineers.

DRAINAGE - SEWERAGE

In 1987 the total investment over the whole country rose to more than 110 billion F CFA for more than 1,900 km of drainage and sewerage networks.



Construction of a motorway

- The methods of sewerage disposal used include:
- mains sewerage
 - individual sewerage (traditional latrines, improved latrines, septic tanks and spent wells)
 - disposal in lagoons (presently under large-scale trials, the initial results of which are encouraging).

TRAINING AND HIGHER EDUCATION

The implementation of the objectives of the Government of the Côte d'Ivoire rests largely on native technicians trained by the Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Travaux Publics (ENSTP) at Yamoussoukro.

In 1987 more than 1,500 design engineers, technical engineers and qualified technicians were trained by this technical college, which has a highly qualified staff and is equipped with the latest teaching aids and material.

RELATIONS WITH THE COUNTRIES OF THE SUB-REGION

Given the desire for good relations with neighbouring countries and the political philosophy of President HOUPHOUËT BOIGNY, the Côte d'Ivoire is actively contributing via the Ministry of Public Works and Transport in sub-regional co-operation. The emphasis is in the field of higher education and training through ENSTP.

- technical expertise (through the construction and public works laboratory)
- management of transportation (roads and airways)
- exchange of technical knowledge and experience.